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age and disease.—N. Y. Ledger.

Undertaking and Em

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. WILLIAM WOODRUFF and her brother, J. H. Whittlesy, were fatally injured in a runaway at Rockford, Ill.

JACOB LAMBERT, a prominent farmer residing near Parkersburg, W. Va., was shot from ambush and killed. His son, Lewis, aged 20, was charged with the deed.

The government crop report for October increases the yield of wheat, corn and oats. It shows a yield of 13 bushels of wheat and 24.3 bushels of oats per acre.

DR. AUGUST G. SEIBERT, who was sent to Hamburg and Berlin by the health board of New York city to observe and report on the methods of quarantine against cholera in use there, has returned and says the only way in which cholera can be effectually kept out of this country is to stop immigration.

FRANK JOHNSON, being refused admittance to see his sweetheart, Lulu Warwick, by her father in Knott county, Ky., fatally shot Warwick and his son and another man.

At a reception given by A. B. Brown in Waltham, Mass., the central figures were three of Mrs. Brown's aunts, who are triplets and 69 years of age.

In a rear end collision on the Sixth avenue elevated railroad in New York forty persons were injured, two fatally. The stables connected with Thomas W. Riley's stables' establishment in Washington were burned and fifty horses perished in the flames.

FARMERS in the vicinity of South Charleston, O., were terrorized over a frightful outbreak of hydrophobia which was afflicting stock bitten by a mad dog.

OMAHA, Neb., was suffering from a flood of bogus silver dollars.

At Pittsburgh true bills were found by the grand jury in the cases of all the members of the Homestead advisory committee and other strikers charged with treason. Bills were also found against Erick and other Carnegie officials and the Pinkertons, who are charged with murder and conspiracy.

M. J. O'HALL, ex-treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, who robbed that order of \$75,000, was placed in jail at Chatham, Tenn.

Two persons were killed and several others injured by an explosion in a pulp mill at Orono, Me.

The state bank at Arkalon, Kan., suspended payments. The county funds were deposited at the institution.

Great interest was manifested in the naval parade in New York on the 11th. The fleets of France, Italy and Spain were represented in the line, and besides our own war vessels a large number of yachts, tugs and boats of all descriptions took part.

CHARLES J. YERKES, of Chicago, has given \$500,000 to build an astronomical observatory for the University of Chicago.

VICTOR C. SEWARD, editor of the Stillwater (Minn.) Messenger, was fatally shot by George Peters, a discharged reporter.

The first snow of the season fell in Colorado and was general all over the state.

JEHONNE township, O., was one big hospital. Every school in the township was closed, and it was estimated that within a radius of 4 miles there were 300 cases of diphtheria.

The residence at Homestead, Pa., of John Fox, a non-union man, was set on fire, and the family were aroused just in time to save their lives.

Six miners at Port Royal, Pa., died from the effects of drinking beer from a keg in which was found a dead snake.

A FIRE in the Beltrami county (Minn.) pines did much damage to standing pine.

A RAILROAD train ran into a grip car at Kansas City and three men and a woman who were riding in the car were killed.

NEW YORK'S Columbian celebration culminated on the 12th with the unveiling of the Columbus monument. An immense street parade preceded the ceremony.

CLIFFORD CALVERLEY, a young Canadian aged 22 years, successfully crossed the gorge of Niagara at a point between the cantilever and railway suspension bridge on a three-quarter inch cable in less than seven minutes.

AT Lockport, N. Y., George Chester's four mill and John Little's flour and feed mill were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$150,000.

AT Gainesboro, Tenn., during the progress of a negro demonstration three negro men had a fight and all three of them were killed.

The little village of Salix, Ia., containing 600 inhabitants, was wiped from the prairie by a fire of unknown origin.

A CYCLONE in northern Colorado and southern Wyoming did great damage.

JUSTICE STOVER, holding circuit court at Ballston Spa, N. Y., rejected six applicants for naturalization because they could not read or write the English language.

The national encampment of the Union Veteran Legion began at Indianapolis, Ind.

CAPT. PORTER, of the secret service department, discovered in Chicago a new counterfeit \$5 treasury note over block 1550. The bill is read: "Over block 1550. The bill is read: invite a call paper, printing ink goods in our line."

recently sent stock and good all, any of Pennsylv, som, robes, nets, tr, ars for his as- and all goods in our npted to es- clean repair shop is reg- with our store where the Sedalia, be promptly and satisf. Price, an- Give us a call. W. L. L. tes 25c

A TERRIFIC storm prevailed in Colorado, and at Palmer lake, on the divide, the snow in places was 30 feet deep. Several fatal accidents occurred at El Moro.

The National Lithographers' association opened its fifth annual convention in Boston.

By an explosion of gas at the Sterling colliery near Shamokin, Pa., one man was killed, four were injured and eight others gutted.

At the annual encampment in Indianapolis of the Union Veteran Legion W. H. Tucker, of Indianapolis, was elected commander-in-chief.

The village of Blufford, Ill., was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

A FIRE in San Francisco destroyed fifteen dwellings and several large stables and twelve horses were cremated.

A MON at Monroeville, Ala., took from jail Burrell Jones and his son Moses, with two accomplices, who were charged with murdering Mr. Richard L. Johnson and his daughter, and hanged them.

The military espionage that has been kept over Homestead, Pa., for ninety-five days has come to an end.

PHIL YORSE, the negro who shot Walter Glass (white), was taken from the Palmyra (Va.) jail and lynched.

During the late drought in Texas over 150,000 head of cattle perished.

The reorganized Pacific Short Line Bridge Company has commenced the erection of a \$1,000,000 bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City, Ia.

A CARRIAGE containing A. D. Maxwell, two Misses Taylor and Miss Kate Hougham was struck by a train near Shamokin, Pa., and Maxwell and the Taylor girls were fatally injured.

Most of the business portion of Hill City, S. D., was destroyed by fire.

A VERY faint comet was discovered by Prof. E. E. Barnard at Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton, Cal.

The Ohio Falls Car Company at Jeffersonville, Ind., has reorganized under the name of the Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company, with a capital increased from \$600,000 to \$1,500,000.

TRAIN robbers held up a Missouri Pacific train near Tyro, Kan., and robbed the Pacific Express Company's car of a small amount of money after wounding the messenger.

BY a vote of 5 to 2 the court of appeals decided that the recent appointment of the state of New York by the last legislature was legal and valid.

CHARLES LOWMYER COTTEMET, one of New York's society leaders, was killed by falling from his horse while hunting with the Meadowbrook (L. I.) hounds.

In the United States the leading clearinghouses reported exchanges of \$1,151,062,788 during the seven days ended on the 14th, against \$1,503,352,015 the previous seven days. As compared with the corresponding week of 1891 the increase was 10.5.

A MOUNTAIN of carbonate of zinc has been discovered near Hillsboro, N. M.

A NEW counterfeit five-dollar silver certificate has been put into circulation in Chicago. It has the new back and is of the series of 1891.

THIRTY were 215 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 14th, against 220 the previous seven days and 250 for the corresponding time last year.

The boiler at Thorp's mills near Montgomery, Tex., exploded, killing Alex. Waite, the engineer, and a boy, and wounding a number of others.

CHARLES BOBSEN & Co., dealers in musical merchandise at Detroit, Mich., have made an assignment, with liabilities of \$100,000.

The search for the bodies at the Sterling Iron colliery near Shamokin, Pa., revealed the fact that five miners were killed by the explosion and six were taken out alive but fatally injured.

Two FREIGHT trains collided on the New London & Northern railroad near New London, Conn., and four men and three race horses were killed in the wreck.

THREE strikers named Dugan, Clemens and Gibson were arrested at the Homestead (Pa.) steel works on suspicion of a dynamite plot.

In a fight on a train near Booneville, Mo., John Leary and Frank Harris, both colored, killed each other.

Tiny barn on the dairy ranch of J. W. Horner near Erie, Col., was destroyed by fire, and sixty-five head of milch cows and five head of horses were consumed in the flames.

OVER 300 head of cattle and several men perished in the great snowstorm in Colorado.

ALL of the prisons and reformatory institutions of Michigan will furnish displays for the Michigan world's fair exhibit.

TRADE was reported good and constantly increasing in all portions of the country.

JOHN BUTTS shot and fatally wounded his wife at Portland, Ore., because she would not live with him and then put a bullet into his own head.

Mrs. WILLIAM HACKMAN, an aged inmate of the county infirmary at Caldwell, O., was fatally burned by her clothing igniting from her pipe.

ALL the business buildings in Kingsbury, Cal., and two residences were destroyed by fire.

MAXWELL ANDERSON, 14 years of age, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., of hydrophobia caused by a rat bite.

The democratic state committee of New York acquiesced with the republicans in the nomination of Judge Charles Andrews for chief judge of the court of appeals.

REPUBLICANS of the Tenth New York district nominated Charles E. Coon for congress. Mr. Coon was assistant secretary of the treasury under President Arthur's administration.

JOHN H. CAMP, an ex-congressman and prominent republican, died at his home in Lyons, N. Y.

The republicans made the following congressional nominations in New York: Second district, W. N. Grace; Fourth, C. B. Hobbs; Fifth, C. G. Bennett; Sixth, John Greany.

COL. WILLIAM H. BUTTER, of Easton, Pa., one of the oldest newspaper men in the Lehigh valley, died of nervous prostration. He was 69 years old.

LEWIS B. COMINS, a member of congress from 1855 to 1858 inclusive, died in Boston, aged 70 years.

CAPT. ORLANDO H. ROSS died in Washington. He served in the army of the union during the war. He was a cousin of Gen. Grant and a member of his staff, being the last survivor. It is said, of that body.

FOREIGN.

In a cyclone that passed over the Cape Verde islands houses were demolished, many plantations devastated, hundreds of head of cattle were killed and several vessels foundered.

The grand jury at Quebec returned three true bills against ex-Premier Mercier, charged with conspiracy in connection with railway subsidies.

The official gazette of St. Petersburg announces that up to the 1st inst. 250,000 Russians died of cholera during the present epidemic.

HARVEY PRIOR, the oldest lawyer in Nova Scotia, died in Halifax, aged 84 years.

The Mexican board of charity has imported \$300,000 worth of corn in the month past and sold it at cost to the suffering people.

LEON TERNYSSON was buried in the poets' corner in Westminster abbey, London.

In a feeling between soldiers and citizens at Spahia, Turkey, caused a fight in which nine soldiers and villagers were killed and many on both sides were wounded.

A FINE chemist has succeeded in making imitation diamonds that cost more than the genuine.

PRESIDENT CARRO has bestowed the cross of the Legion of Honor on Henry Harris, the eminent American writer, who is at present a resident of Paris.

A MASSACHUSETTS of seventeen native Indian troops attached to the British forces took place in the Chin hills in India.

BLACKSMITH ALLARD, of Levis, Que., has tempered aluminum to the hardness of steel according to the certificate of Abbe La Plumme, of Laval university.

The Italian chamber of deputies has been dissolved by royal decree and November 6 has been fixed as the date for holding the elections for new members of the chamber.

PRESIDENT PENA, of the Argentine republic, has taken the oath of office and formed a ministry.

The western half of Alberta, the ranching district of Manitoba, has been devastated by prairie fires. Thousands of tons of hay and many buildings were burned and many cattle perished.

The returns issued by the board of trade at Paris show that during the month of September the imports decreased 50,000,000 francs and that the exports increased 21,000,000 francs as compared with the corresponding month last year.

LAYER.

A Mad Dog.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—About 8 o'clock this evening, an hour when Chestnut street is generally crowded with people, a small shaggy-coated dog came around the corner of Sixth street on a full run, snapping and snarling as he ran. The terror-inspiring cry of "Mad dog" was quickly raised, and every one in the path of the animal started for shelter. A little Russian girl selling papers was not quick enough, and as the dog rushed past he bit her in the leg. The corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets is the favorite spot at night of the sporting fraternity from the Gloucester race track. All efforts of the police to keep them off the corner have been ineffectual, but the little dog had the corner to himself in less time than a squad of officers could have cleared it.

Before the crowd could scatter, however, the dog had bitten nearly a dozen men.

The night of the 15th a Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic passenger and mail train ran into a team of horses and lumber wagon near Newtonville, Mich. James Burns, the driver, was instantly killed, his brother John had his face and eyes badly injured and both horses were killed. The men were intoxicated and lost the road and drove down the railroad track.

In Des Moines, Ia., the 16th, two boys aged 19 and 9, sons of J. H. McNamara of that city, were run over by an electric motor and instantly killed. The youngest was decapitated and the other shockingly mutilated. The elder boy was struck while trying to save the younger.

E. BENJAMIN ANDREW, president of Brown university, a democrat, is appointed a delegate to the international monetary conference, in place of F. A. Walker, declined.

PRESIDENT HARRISON opens the surplus lands (1,800,000 acres) of the Crow reservation in Montana to immediate settlement.

At Portsmouth, Ohio, the 15th, two boilers in the rolling mill of the Burgess Steel and Iron works exploded, killing Richard Fleming and George Brossler were killed, twelve others are seriously and some probably fatally injured, and a score are more or less injured.

DEATH IN A MINE.

An Explosion in a Pennsylvania Colliery by Which One Man is Killed—Eight Others Hurt with Little or No Hope of Recovery—Several Hurt.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 14.—An explosion of gas occurred at the Sterling colliery Thursday morning, supposed to have been caused by a full of coal breaking a miner's lamp. One man was killed, four were injured and eight others intimated. It is believed that the latter are all dead. Up to this time the searching party has been unable to reach the missing ones, owing to so much "black damp." The following are the names of the dead and injured.

Dead—Thomas O'Carra. Probably dead—Benjamin Thomas, Samuel Collins, Patrick McDevitt, Isaac Gomey, Joseph Kuchelton, Michael Wetchock, Charles Helmeinger and Joseph Milnstoch.

Injured—Horace Price, terribly cut and mangled; Samuel Rogers, leader, cut and bruised; William Mack, driver, cut and mangled; Daniel Reed, driver, skull fractured, injured and cut; will probably die.

News of the awful disaster was soon carried to the homes of the miners and a moment later the wives and mothers of the unfortunate men had gathered about the mouth of the pit. All were greatly excited and most of the women were crying and wringing their hands hysterically.

The pit boss and mine superintendent were awake to the necessity of prompt action, and without loss of time gathered all the miners in the vicinity and organized them into squads, that the work of clearing away the wreckage and rescuing the entombed men might be carried on night and day until it was accomplished. The women were tenderly but firmly urged to stand back that they might not in any way hinder the work.

In less than half an hour the task was begun. The first squad of rescuers, bared to the waist, entered upon the task with a zeal and determination that gave the weeping women hope that their loved ones might yet be saved. But, determined though the workmen were, they were frequently driven back by the poisonous black gas. Several of the zealous workmen were overcome by it and had to be carried out. The work had been in progress two hours, when two miners who had been imprisoned in a new entry made their way, half dragging, half carrying two others, who were so badly overcome that they were unable to get out alone.

The appearance of these men at the entrance of the mine was greeted with a shout of joy from the little gathering outside. The hysterical women had become cooler by this time. The half-prostrated miners were quickly cared for by the woman who a short time before were wringing their hands in despair. An hour later the sturdy rescuers succeeded in liberating Irvin Edwards. At the time of the explosion he was with the men still entombed in the slope and who, it is feared, have been suffocated. He was hardly able to speak above a whisper. Some brandy was administered and he was in a little time able to tell the anxious wives, mothers and friends of the men still buried in the mine what little he knew of their condition.

"We all started by a short cut for the bottom of the slope," he said, "but I grew faint from inhaling the poisonous gas, lost my way, and after wandering, I don't know how long, sunk helpless where I was found. As near as I can make out the men are in an old gangway which is now closed by a mass of rock which fell a short time after the explosion."

ENDED IN A BANQUET.

The Week's Festivities in Honor of Columbus Closed—Toasts by Distinguished Speakers at Lenox Lyceum.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Columbian celebration in this city was brought to a fitting close Thursday night by a grand banquet at the Lenox Lyceum. Several hundred of the best-known men in the country were seated at the tables. The president of the United States was not present, owing to the illness of his wife. He was represented by Vice President Morton. The hall had been decorated with excellent taste.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, as the band played "Hail to the Chief," Vice President Morton and Mayor Grant were escorted to the platform of the stage. Mayor Grant took the seat as the presiding officer, the vice president sitting at his side. On the same side of the table were Secretary of State Foster, ex-President Cleveland and Baron Fava. On the left were Gov. Flower, ex-President Hayes, Gen. Horace Porter and Bishop Potter. Among the guests at the tables on the main floor were many distinguished public men. The time for speech-making at length arrived and Mayor Grant trapped the company to order. The first toast was responded to by Vice-President Morton, who, at the conclusion of his remarks, proposed a toast to the wife of the president, expressing a wish for her speedy recovery.

Secretary of State Foster responded to the toast: "The United States." Gov. Flower spoke on "The Empire State." President Arnold, of the board of aldermen, responded to the toast "New York," and was followed by Gen. Horace Porter, who spoke on "American Patriotism." C. G. F. Wable, Jr., secretary of the committee of 100, had "America and Its Discoverer" for his theme. Other speakers were Congressman Amos J. Cummings and William Sulzer.

A Great Storm.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.—The rain, sleet and windstorm that began Tuesday night ended Thursday morning, leaving the city in a turn up condition. The streets are littered with limbs and trunks of trees and all sorts of debris which before the storm formed portions of signs, cornices, chimneys and even steeples of churches. Had the weather been a little colder snow would have accompanied the storm and the chances are that it would have rivaled the famous New York blizzard of 1888 in destructiveness, for the wind at times blew at the rate of over 40 miles an hour.

IRON HALL AGAIN.

Ex-Officials of the Delinquent Order Invited for Embellishment by a Grand Jury at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—The Marion county grand jury has made its final report and returned indictments against the officers of the late order of the Iron Hall. They are indicted on a charge of embezzlement. The indictments are joint and are in two counts. The indicted men are:

Freeman D. Somerby, supreme justice, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mark S. Davis, supreme cashier, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. L. Youngblood, supreme trustee and chairman of the board, Detroit, Mich.; J. Henry Hays, supreme trustee and secretary of the board, Camden, N. J.; C. E. Thompson, supreme trustee, Birmingham, N. Y.; George C. Fountain, supreme trustee, Jersey City, N. J.; E. W. Rouse, supreme trustee, Baltimore, Md.

The first count charges them with embezzlements of \$200,000 of the order's funds, which they converted to their own use. The second count charges them with converting to their own use \$200,000 by using it in Somerby's bank at Philadelphia.

Necessary papers will be issued and the governor will be asked for requisitions so that the indicted men may be brought in as soon as possible, and it may be that Judge Cox will order the arrest of Somerby by wire, asking that he be held until an officer can reach him with the necessary documents to return him to "headquarters" in Indianapolis. It is likely that Davis will be arrested at once.

As the amount alleged in the indictments to have been embezzled is a large one, it is probable that Judge Cox will require a heavy bond. Some of the men, Davis particularly, have considerable property, and it is believed he will have no trouble to furnish a bond in almost any amount.

The grand jury has not completed its work so far as the officials of the Iron Hall are concerned. There are more of the "supremes" who are implicated. Their cases will receive attention at the next session and it will surprise no one to learn that some of the promoters of the Iron Hall are arrested for perjury. Some surprise is expressed that Supreme Accountant Walker is not on the list of indicted ones. It is claimed, however, that he was an underling and did not obey any orders that would put him within the clutches of the law.

In Indiana embezzlement is severely punished. Convicted persons may be sent to the penitentiary for fourteen years. It is believed here that the action of the Marion county grand jury will be followed by indictments in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LYNCHED FOUR NEGROES.

A Wholesale Burning at the Stake Prevented by Hanging.

SENNY SOON, Ala., Oct. 14.—It is learned that Wednesday night a mob of infuriated citizens stormed the jail at Monroeville and took therefrom Burrell Jones and his son Moses, with two accomplices, who were charged with murdering Mr. Richard L. Johnson and his daughter and burning their bodies at their residence at Davis Ferry on the Alabama river last Saturday night. The officials learned that a mob had been organized from the neighborhood of lower Beach Tree and were coming to the jail for the purpose of burning the four negroes at the stake. The prisoners were at once taken from the jail and an attempt made to spirit them away, but the officials ran into another mob, who took the four prisoners, and, after hanging them to a tree, filled their bodies with bullets. Burrell Jones made a full confession while in jail and said that the four men went to Johnson's for the purpose of robbery and the old man discovered them, whereupon he was murdered with an ax. The daughter came to the rescue of her father, and the villains, after assaulting, murdered her. The house was then set on fire to hide all traces of the crime. The mob that was to have burned the culprits expressed much dissatisfaction at being thwarted in their designs.

KILLED WHILE HUNTING.

Charles Lowmyer Cottenet Gets a Fatal Fall While Following the Hounds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Charles Lowmyer Cottenet, one of New York's society leaders, was killed while hunting with the Meadowbrook (L. I.) hounds Wednesday afternoon. The meeting was at Hicksville, and thenceforward towards Jericho. The jumping is all over stiff timber posts and rails. When the fences get rickety the farmers strengthen them by stringing a wire from post to post just above the rails. It was this wire that killed Mr. Cottenet. Mr. Herbert and Mr. Page had just taken the same fence. They saw the wire and shouted "Wire! wire!" for the benefit of those behind. Mr. Cottenet struck the wire and went down. He never moved after he struck the ground.

Thrown from His Buggy and Killed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Thomas Armour, of 925 West Monroe street, had his brains dashed out by a runaway horse at Hoyne avenue and West Monroe street early Thursday evening. Just how the accident occurred will never be known, but shortly afterward the horse and buggy were found wedged between two trees at Seelye avenue and West Monroe street and soon afterward the dead body of Mr. Armour was picked up at the north-west corner of Monroe street and Hoyne avenue.

The Veteran Legion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—The encampment of the Union Veteran Legion devoted Wednesday's session entirely to business. The committee to which was referred Commander Palmer's address submitted a long report, in which the commander was eulogized, and all of his recommendations referred to as worthy of careful consideration. The encampment then took up the articles of the constitution, read them, section by section, and a number of unimportant changes were recommended and adopted. Officers were elected, W. H. Tucker, of Indianapolis, being chosen commander in chief.

DISCOVERY DAY.

The Four Hundredth Anniversary of Columbus' Great Achievement Commemorated in American and Foreign Cities.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Italian societies of this city celebrated the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus on San Salvador island by a parade in which probably 2,500 men participated. One hundred guns were fired on the lake front. In the evening a reception and ball were given at the North Side Turner hall.

In addition to the celebration by the Italians the Columbus club, named in honor of the great navigator, gave a banquet at the Auditorium. Two hundred and fifty guests representing the flower of the Roman Catholic church in the west were present. A list of the toasts and speeches was as follows:

Address by the president, William Ambler. Pope Leo XIII., Most Rev. P. A. Feehan, of Chicago.

Our Country, William J. Hyman. Columbus, His Mission and Character, Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill.

The World's Columbian Exposition, Thomas B. Bryan. The World's Columbian Exposition poem, "The World Gives," Maurice Francis Egan, University of Notre Dame.

Catholic Priests in the New World, Judge William Louis Kelly, of Minnesota. The Catholic Church in the New World, Rev. D. J. Riordan.

The American Citizen, Thomas A. Moran. The World's Congresses of 1893, C. C. Honney, president world's congress auxiliary.

The Old World and the New, John Power, of Michigan. Italian societies of Detroit, Philadelphia and Buffalo, and Catholics of Kansas City, Leavenworth, Dayton and other cities celebrated the day in a fitting manner.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The beautiful Statue of Columbus, which was presented to the municipality of Baltimore by Italian residents of this city, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. Cardinal Gibbons was one of the speakers.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus began at day-break. The bells of all the churches in the city began to peal and military bands parade the streets playing a rouselle. Early in the morning the streets began to fill and in a short time was crowded. Early masses were held in all the churches in honor of Columbus and the services were attended by immense throngs of people. Later in the day a great procession was formed of the professors and students of the Spanish universities. They were all attired in gay costumes of the medieval period, and in the ranks were borne ancient standards, some of which were carried in the wars before Columbus was born. The procession was formed in the vicinity of the plaza de Independencia and, headed by representatives of the university of Salamanca, marched through all the principal streets of the city. Included in the procession were deputations of Austrian, German, French, Belgian and Portuguese university students. A large number of the houses displayed large and small American flags. The triumphal arches on Calle Mayor, in the Puerta del Sol and Calle de Alcala, which together form the principal boulevard of the city, were very beautiful.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—The monument to Columbus was unveiled at La Rabida Wednesday. The ceremonies were attended by the queen regent, King Alfonso, the ministers of state, members of the chamber of deputies, naval and military officers and a vast number of civilians. As the covering dropped from the monument the warships fired a salute. The queen regent and the little king were accorded a most enthusiastic welcome. The queen regent has conferred the grand collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece upon the duke of Veragua, the last lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus. The Order of the Golden Fleece is an order of knighthood founded January 10, 1429, by Philippe III, duke of Burgundy.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13.—A banquet in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus was given Wednesday night at the Hotel Metropole. The Spanish minister to England presided. He announced that on behalf of the company messages of congratulation had been sent by cable to the queen regent of Spain, the queen of Italy. President Harrison, the duke of Veragua, a descendant of Columbus, and the heads of all the states of Central and South America.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The 400th anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated Wednesday by a gala performance at the Royal theater. Among those who attended were Mr. Phelps, the American minister, and Charles Coleman and J. Jackson, secretaries of the American legation.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—The fetes here in honor of the discovery of America opened Wednesday with discharges of artillery from Morro castle, La Punta, the battery opposite the castle, and from the fortifications at Casa Blanca. Later in the day a "Te Deum" was sung in the cathedral. The city is handsomely decorated, and the vessels in the bay are gay with flags and hunting. The church opposite the Plaza de Armas, where the remains of Columbus lie, was visited by immense throngs of people. The day was observed as a general holiday.

Judge Botkin Resigns.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 13.—The resignation of Judge Theodosius Botkin, of the Thirty-second judicial district, was tendered to Gov. Humphrey Wednesday, and William Easton, of Hutchinson, was appointed to succeed him.

Pneumatic Guns Fired.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—For the first time in history a pneumatic gun was fired as a salute Tuesday. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, following the signal from Philadelphia to salute Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, responded with her pneumatic guns and surprised the whole fleet—not only the visiting warships

NEW NORTH.

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PETER POND.

An Interesting Story of Mrs. Stone's Queer Protege.

Mrs. Stone, looking up from the kettle in which she was poking something with a steel fork, discovered the forlorn, eager figure of a boy in the doorway, eying her and the kettle greedily. "I'm Peter—Peter Pond," he said, in a tone of abashed announcement. Mrs. Stone examined him rapidly. "Peter Pond?" she questioned. "Well, where'd you drop from?" Her voice implied a doubt and her manner a suspicion. She was habitually grudging of her good opinion, yielding it in dribs and drabs, as a miser delivers up his store.

"Ye don't look such a very bad boy," she continued, with concession, plunging her sharp little eyes into him and then withdrawing them suddenly as if to examine the wound she had made. "Tho' ye may be," she added with another stab. The boy straightened himself on both feet.

"I don't reckon I'm much wuss'n most kids o' my age," he answered, an expression of resentment crossing his face in a shallow ripple. "I know I've seen wuss'n'us o' my age," he added.

Mrs. Stone transfixed him with a basilisk eye. "Has yer chaunces fer seein' bad 'uns been so very extensive?" she inquired, sarcastically. "Cause if they ha'n't, ye might be mistook, 'n' if they have, I ain't sure ye'd be a safe party to have aroun'."

The boy's resentment increased. "If ye don't want me, I kin try somers else," he said.

"I ain't said I don't want ye—in, how ye do fly off fer a shaver! In fact, I'm jest tryin' to see if I do want ye. A boy order be able to stan' tryin', I reckon."

"Oh, yes, I'm able to stan' tryin'," said Peter, with a certain grimness.

Mrs. Stone jabbed her eyes into him again. "Ever tend a baby?" she inquired.

"Oh, yes," "Like it?" "Purty well."

"Not overly well, eh?" "Well, 'nough so't none o' 'em ever killed thes'elfs while I was lookin' arter 'em," said Peter.

"Tend many?" "Dead oodles o' 'em!" Mrs. Stone's hard features relaxed. She liked his straightforward, half-dead tone. It gave her more confidence than if he had been effusive and protesting. Then she drew down her chin and snapped her eyes at him once more.

"Ye see that child?" she demanded, pointing dramatically toward a sprawling baby on the floor.

Peter nodded. "Well, that's my Adelia. Lemme see how ye kin hold 'er."

The boy took the child upon his knee with deft assurance. "I've raised lots o' 'em," he said, not referring to this particular act. "More o' 'em 'n' ye could shake a stick at," he added, smiling down at Adelia, who gurgled and crowed and made desultory dabs at his nose.

Mrs. Stone's eyes lost something of their sharpness. "Big family?" she inquired, in a friendly tone, while she lifted the lid of the kettle, whose contents were again boiling over on the stove.

"Yessem; 'n' I'm the oldest. That stuff smells good in there. Corn beef, ain't it?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Stone, absently. "We're goin' to have a biled dinner. Then with a quick glance of comprehension: "Good land! ye ain't hungry, I hope?"

Peter exhaled a long breath. "I'll show ye if ye'll try me," he answered, with an anticipatory sigh.

Mrs. Stone tried him at once. "Well, good land! The idea o' havin' a starvin' kid aroun'!" she said, as she sat down with Adelia on her lap and watched him. "Have some more? Lal ye take it in like ye was an empty barn!"

When he had eaten his fill, the baby was transferred to his arms, and he held her quite easily. Mrs. Stone nodded approvingly. "Ye'll do," she said. "They's folks 't natchelly tends to hosses, 'n' they's folks 't natchelly tends to babies; 'n' I reckon ye're one o' 'em."

With this ambiguous approval Peter considered himself a member of the family.

Peter had reached the ranch late on a midsummer forenoon. He told Mrs. Stone he had slept out of doors the night before.

"Well! 'N' where'd ye come from?" she inquired. "Eden City."

"Folks live there?" "No."

"Well, how'd you happen to be there, then?" A change came over Peter's face.

"I rode there on the cars." Mrs. Stone was staring her eyes into him from all sides now, while her hard little knob of hair seemed to rise and point with suspicion.

"Well, where'd ye ride from, then?—a child o' your age!" The words amounted to an accusation of awful things.

Peter drew himself up a little and settled Adelia firmly on his knee. "That's the very thing I don't want to tell," he said.

Mrs. Stone glared. "Oh, ye don't want to tell!" she repeated.

"I thought I was goin' to like ye," she said, reproachfully, regarding him as she might have regarded sinking virtue.

"I can't help it!" blubbered Peter. "Bat'oh—I do wish't ye'd let me stay. Oh, I'll tend the baby—I'll do anything—anything but tell. I'm so tired o' trampin'! I kin cook, too. I know how to make Johnny-cake," and he looked at her appealingly through his tears.

There was a suspicious moisture in Mrs. Stone's sharp eyes, too; but she considered it beneath the dignity of an admonisher to yield so soon.

"So?" she said, "they's a secret 'bout it, hey?"

"Yes," he answered, still with that tearful gaze.

She worked on for five minutes. "N' ye're a runaway, hey? Well!" Peter looked her straight in the eye.

"No; I didn't run away—not like ye mean I did; my folks knowed I was goin' to leave."

"Oh! 'n' they encouraged ye, mobbe?" inquired Mrs. Stone, with irony.

"Yes, they did; 'n' dad bought my ticket fer me, 'n' maw put up my lunch."

Mrs. Stone's jaw dropped. It was evident that the boy was telling the truth!

"Then they know where ye be?" she gasped.

"No; 'n' they don't want to—fer awhile."

"Well, o' all things!" "I can't keep a boy aroun' like that," she was thinking. But he was holding Adelia with easy security, and the child was cooing and patting his thin, freckled cheek, and her own work was progressing in a surprising manner without the baby to care for. "Mighty curious," she muttered, under her breath. "Well, see 't ye behave yerself," she said aloud, in a tone of admonition.

"Yessem," answered Peter, obediently.

He behaved himself very well, though his secret always troubled her, and made her feel as if she had not quite got him under her thumb. He attended Adelia day after day with no sign of failing courage. Mrs. Stone went so far as to admit in his hearing that he was not a bad boy, though there was no telling how he might turn out. He was a merry fellow; and, when he sang the baby to sleep, Mrs. Stone was reminded of the way the birds used to sing in her eastern home on a morning in May.

One day he had gone out for a stroll while the baby was asleep; and, needing him for something, she went to the door and called:

"Peter! Oh, Peter!" The boy was in full view; he turned, but made no sign of obeying.

"Peter!" she called again. "Good land! Have ye gone deaf?"

This time he ran toward her hurriedly, and arrived breathless.

"I—I forgot!" he said, in apology.

Mrs. Stone stared. "Forgot yer own name? Well, that's likely!"

"I won't do it agin," Peter promised.

Mrs. Stone's eyes made a two-fold impalement of his small body.

"I don't b'lieve ye've give me yer right name," she cried, in accusation.

Peter did not deny it. "But I ain't a villain," he insisted. "It—it's ne'ssary, for the present. I'm behavin' myself, ain't I?"

Mrs. Stone was obliged to admit it. "But to go under a false name," she cried, in strong disapproval.

Peter's habit was to get up early, long before Adelia was awake, and climb to the summit of the great black foothill in the rear of the house. It was a harmless amusement and was not interfered with. When questioned, he could not explain this pleasure; he could only say that the sight of the mountains from there did him good.

These solitary moments on the hill were a revelation to Peter. An all-embracing sense of supremacy thrilled through every atom of his little body as he sat with his eyes fixed upon the valley, which looked so helpless lying there at his feet. He could imagine it was altogether at his mercy, to be destroyed or preserved according to his will. "I could take hold o' it 'n' fold it up 'n' lay it away in one o' the gulches," he once thought, filled with a dreamy ecstasy of power. Those were moments of exaltation, of spiritual uplifting, such as the first man must have felt while gazing out upon his splendid heritage—the earth and all the fullness thereof.

One day he asked Ranchman Stone if he owned the land in the next valley beyond the black foothill in the rear of the house.

"Yes," was the answer.

"I'm goin' to have dad come 'n' buy it some day," said Peter.

"I'll sell it cheap," said the ranchman, "n' it's good land."

"I like the looks o' it," said Peter, gravely. The boy was blessed with strong practical qualities of which Mrs. Stone prophesied good things. "I reckon oats 'ud grow fast rate down there."

"I reckon they would. 'N' they's good water there, too."

"Yes," said Peter, meditatively. "It makes me think o' what it says 'bout Egypt in my jiggerphry—a strip of verdure in the midst of the desert."

Afterward the ranchman asked him jokingly when he was going to bring on his father.

"When his troubles blows over a little," answered Peter, brightly.

They were a long time blowing over, for the summer passed away, and there was no sign of change in Peter's affairs.

"Why don't yer folks write to ye?" inquired Mrs. Stone. "They must be worried 'bout ye by this time."

"Oh, they know I can take care o' myself," replied Peter. "Sides they can't write to me. They d'know where I be."

"Ye ain't told 'em yit?" "No."

"N' don't ye intend to?" "Yes—when the time comes."

He took a great interest in murders, and used to read the Denver papers carefully. He found plenty of murders there. He grew quite breathless over the account of a yelling wretch who was hanged in a mountain town by a mob of cowboys.

"It must be orful to be strung up all in a minute like that," he said, looking over the top of the paper with big eyes. "I'm glad it wa'n't me nor—nor none o' my folks."

As time passed he watched the papers with visible anxiety. He seemed to be waiting for something.

"It order be over by this time," Mrs. Stone once heard him mutter to himself.

The season waned to autumn. At noonday the air in the valley was mellow, pouring a heavy languor into the blood and filling one with the pulseless joy of utter rest. But at evening a chill, nipping wind stirred abroad. The cottonwoods along the higher slopes became gray and wind-tattered; the frost clung to the pines in the morning, making them look like pale smoke.

"It is time," Peter muttered more than once, and he watched the newspapers more eagerly than ever.

At last one day he came in from Eden City with a newspaper in his hand, quivering with joy from head to foot.

"I can tell ye all 'bout it now!" he cried.

But he could not, at once. He was quite beside himself. "Oh, it's the best thing!" he repeated again and again; but at last he was able to explain.

"Ye see," he began, "my name ain't Peter Pond at all. I jes' natchelly made that up out o' my head, don't ye see? 'N' I'm really Bob Wharton—Bob's short, for convenience, savvy?—'n' I come from western lowy, along the river. Oh, I can't seem to git at it to tell it straight, now!"

"Do try!" gasped Mrs. Stone, eagerly.

"Well, I will. Ye see, my daddy owns a farm nex' to Abram Brooks,"

"N' they had a quar' 'bout the boundry line 'n' took it into the court, 'n' dad won, 'n' oh! it 'ud a-done ye good to see how mad Brooks was!"

"I don't doubt it!" cried Mrs. Stone, with breathless interest.

"But they never made up. Daddy tried to, but Brooks wouldn't. 'N' it went on that way for several years, only it got wuss 'n' wuss. 'N' when-over they met, Brooks jawed daddy and called 'im names."

"No good ever comes o' the like o' that," declared Mrs. Stone, who had already made a mental sketch of probable conclusions.

"No, nor never will," declared Peter. "Oh, the way they went on! 'N' one day daddy talked back awful, 'n' I heard him, though he was jes' mad at the time, 'n' didn't mean his' said. 'N' the very nex' day Abram Brooks was found murdered by the roadside 'n' daddy was 'rested!'"

"I seen 'twas comin' to that!" cried the ranchman's wife, in a fatal tone. "But he never done it?"

"Daddy? Never! My daddy wouldn't hurt a fly, though he's awful big 'n' strong. But everybody accused him o' it, the first thing, 'cause they knowed him 'n' Brooks was bad friends. Now, nobody'd seen the quar' the day afore but me. 'That'll go hard agin me,' says daddy, 'if it come out.' 'It needn't come out,' says mammy. 'We'll sent Bob away. They'll be sure to have us all up in court,' says she, 'n' he'll have to tell if he stays here. Ye wouldn't mind runnin' away, would ye, Bobby?' says she."

"Mind runnin' away! I should rather think not. I'd been wantin' to do it for a couple o' years, to be like the boys I'd read about, 'n' I'd a-done it, too, if it hadn't a-been fer daddy 'n' mammy 'n' the kids. So they gimme the money, 'n' I skipped 's joyful 's ye please."

"Ye didn't look so joyful that mornin' when I fust seen ye," remarked Mrs. Stone.

"No, that's a fact, I didn't. But I'm joyful 'nough now. What d'ye think? It's all in the newspaper here. A man in Omaha's jes' died 'n' owned up the hull thing. He killed Brooks for his watch chain, 'n' daddy's repytation's cleared, 'n' I could jump clean over myself. Hi! I'm goin' to write to 'im to-day, 'n' we'll have 'im 'n' the hull family out 'ere in the spring aranchin' it over there in Egypt. What'd ye think o' that, Adelia?" And he gave the baby a rousing kiss.

Peter showed the newspaper confession to Mrs. Stone, and she stood gaping over it a long time.

"You are a good boy," she suddenly cried, with conviction. And in these words Peter felt her long-standing suspicion lifted from him like a load.

He remained at the ranch all winter. "I'll save ear fare home 'n' back," he said. "Fer daddy'll come, sure, in the spring, 'n' I'm goin' to have 'im buy the place over the foothills there 'n' call it Egypt. 'N' then we'll all be neighbors."

He kept his word in everything except the naming of the ranch. The elder Wharton insisted that it should be called Peter's ranch; and the boy did not object seriously, especially after he saw how monumental the name looked painted on the red gate which led up to the dwelling house. It is natural for a hero to want his brave deeds remembered. Hercules himself instituted the Nemean games to commemorate his slaying of the lion.—Frederick T. Clark, in N. Y. Independent.

—Socialist (to his wife, in a restaurant)—"There now, old woman, didn't I tell you we ought to pawn our second bed, too? Then we could have had champagne, like our neighbors, the Mayers, while now we have to put up with beer. It's disgraceful!"—Fliegende Blätter.

—Tattle—"Why, man alive, this story of yours is full of mistakes. Why don't you correct them?" Tattle—"Because Jones told me that he had a story accepted by mistake last week, and I thought I would make as many as I could."—Inter Ocean.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

How the Great Preacher Read His Sister's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

I was talking with Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher a few evenings ago, says a writer, and the conversation happened to turn on "Uncle Tom's Cabin." I asked her if Mr. Beecher had ever expressed an opinion of his sister's famous book, and she told me this interesting story of how the famous preacher read the story:

"When the story was first published in the National Era, in chapters, all our family, except Mr. Beecher, looked impatiently for its appearance each week. But, try as we might, we could not persuade Mr. Beecher to read it or let us tell him anything about it.

"It's folly for you to be kept in constant excitement week after week," he would say. "I shall wait till the work is completed, and take it all at once."

"When the work was finished the book came to Mr. Beecher on the morning of a day when he had a meeting on hand for the afternoon and a speech to make in the evening. The book was quietly laid one side, for he always scrupulously avoided everything that could interfere with or retard work he was expected to do. But the next day was a free day. Mr. Beecher rose even earlier than usual and as soon as dressed began to read "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

When breakfast was ready he took the book with him to the table, and reading and eating went on together, but speaking never a word. After morning prayer he threw himself on the sofa, forgot everything but his book, and read uninterruptedly till dinner time.

Though evidently beginning to be intensely interested, for a long time he controlled any marked indication of it; but before noon I knew the storm was gathering that would conquer self-control, as it had done with us all. He frequently gave way to his pocket handkerchief, to use one of his old humorous remarks, in a most vigorous manner. I could not refrain, in return for his teasing me for reading the work weekly, from saying demurely, as I passed him once: "You seem to have a severe cold. How could you have taken it?" But what did I gain? Not even a half annoyed shake of the head, or a semblance of a smile. I might as well have spoken to the Sphinx.

"When reminded that the dinner bell had rung he rose and went to the table, still with his book in his hand. He asked the blessing with a tremor in his voice, which showed the intense excitement under which he was laboring. We were alone at the table and nothing to abstract his thoughts. He drank his coffee, ate but little, and returned to his reading, with no thought in indulging in his usual afternoon nap. Evidences of almost uncontrollable excitement in the form of half-suppressed sobs were frequent.

"Mr. Beecher was never a rapid reader. I was getting uneasy over the marks of great feeling and excitement, and longed to have him finish the book. I could see that he entered into the whole story, every scene, as if it was being acted right before him, and he himself was the sufferer. He had always been a pronounced abolitionist, and the story he was reading roused all he had felt on that subject intensely.

"The night came on. It was growing late, and I felt compelled to urge him to retire. Without raising his eyes from the book he replied:

"Soon, soon; you go, I'll come soon."

"Closing the house I went to our room, but not to sleep. The clock struck 12, 1, 2, and then, to my great relief, I heard Mr. Beecher coming up stairs. As he entered he threw "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the table, exclaiming: "There; I've done it. But if Harriet Stowe ever writes anything more like that I'll—well, she has nearly killed me, anyhow!"

"And he never picked up the book from that day."—Weekly Journalist.

Live Stock on the Tracks.

Statistics showing the number of cattle killed on the tracks by trains would show a startling array of figures and so would those showing the number of wrecks caused by striking cattle. Several years ago a passenger train struck a drove of horses near Anderson, on the Bee line. There were sixteen in the drove and four were killed outright, while nearly every one of them was more or less injured. Not long ago a freight ran into a herd of cattle. The engineer tried to stop, but could not do so. The result was that he killed seven head. On the next trip, being desirous of ascertaining how many he had killed, he kept a sharp lookout at that particular point. While he was "looking out" he ran into a flock of sheep and killed ten. There are many instances where an engine has slaughtered a whole drove of animals and stayed on the track, and again when striking a single cow has caused wreck and death. Engineers say they are more afraid of sheep than any other animals. They cluster around the bell-wether and it is almost a certainty that some of them will get under the wheels and cause an accident. A mule never leaves the track unless he is knocked off or the train stops. He will run until exhausted or overtaken and will kick at every jump. Horses, too, do not like to leave the track and hogs will simply wait to be hit.—Indianapolis News.

One Way of Telling the Time.

"I can always tell the time by looking at the people who pass my store door," asserts a Chestnut street merchant. In the early morn'g the workmen go down; about 8:30 the clerks and typewriters form the crowd. From 9:30 to 1:30 the solid merchants, bankers and millionaires appear, and then up to 3 or 4 o'clock the shopping army of women are in the majority, mingled with the dukes and men of leisure. The solid men next appear on their way home; the clerks and office people follow at 5 o'clock, and from 6 to 7 the workmen and girls walk up the thoroughfare."—Philadelphia Press.

A Leap Year Smack.

"Give me a kiss," she whispered. "What will you put up for it?" he asked, with true business instinct. "My lips," she responded, and he accepted the collateral.—Detroit Free Press.

WHAT SHE LOOKS LIKE.

Many Women in Looks and Actions Resemble Animals.

It doesn't take a very observing person to notice that many women in their looks and actions resemble animals. For instance, there is the tall, well-built, graceful creature, with hair which seems bristling with life, white, even cruel little teeth, eyes which seem to catch and hold in their depths a "the shades from gray to green, and nervous, beautifully formed hands. Such a woman never hurries, but even carries with her an air of repression that seems to tell the onlooker that the lazy half-stride could be changed at a moment's notice into a spring and the white hands and teeth made to do their duty. This type is the human embodiment of the panther, graceful and handsome but dangerous. Then there is the round little body, with smooth brown hair and gentle caressing manner, who has a purring voice and soft velvety hands. She is the type that represents the faithful little tabby, who never shows its claws, but hugs the fireside, content to bask in the rays of abundant family affection.

By the way, why is it a woman never objects to being compared to a kitten, but is mightily indignant if some one ventures to call her an old cat? Same family, only grown up, yet she never bristles and smiles over the latter appellation as she does when the former is applied to her. Surely the ways of women are past finding out. But this is diverging.

There are women with long, pointed noses and chins to match, and small beady eyes that are continually on the alert, who can only be compared to the ferret. As a rule their dispositions tally with their appearance, and a busybody results. Little, frightened looking creatures, with startled eyes, eyebrows arched in continual surprise and a manner that hints of the hunter are always suggestive of the hare, who, finding itself in an open field, pauses only long enough to scent the danger from afar and then scampers for dear life off to the woods beyond. Very few women resemble dogs, save the Skye terrier type, which is very prevalent with the tangled coiffure, the penetrating gaze and the little wagging way, suggestive of the worryings of these very much banged cousins. Hens with their cackle and their sharp bills abound, and the snake, though hardly to be classed as an animal, we regret to say lives and breathes in the personality of many a woman.

Perhaps the mild-eyed cow finds more representatives than any other type. Gentle, meditative, beautifully groomed, in continuous untroubled calm, with a contemplative gaze that looks out upon the world with a little of child-like wonder in the brown orbs. This sort of woman is the one who is never moved to any great depths of feeling, yet is a truly lovable and delightful creature. Such a one is to be trusted, where the pautner, ferret and cackling hen should be given a wide berth. Perhaps there is something in the theory that tells us of another existence in which we belonged to the lower order of animals and we are in this age exemplifying the type we represented in ages past. Be that as it may, women and men have in them the characteristics of certain animals which the student of human nature does not find it hard to read.—Chicago News.

Good Dogs.

Dr. Gardner, of Sharon Springs, New York, is the owner of several dogs—Gordon and Irish setters. A little while ago four of them disappeared and were absent for six days. On Sunday they returned, not together but separately, at intervals of about ten minutes. The dogs looked half-starved, and evidently expected to be punished for their truancy. In the evening their absence was satisfactorily explained. One of Dr. Gardner's hired men, John Miller, started for a pond about two miles distant, for the purpose of gathering pond lilies. As he neared the pond he came across three of the dogs, Nellie, Beauty and Brownie, in the woods. Rix was not in sight. John presently discovered that the dogs had chased two young coons into the hollow of an old tree. Rix had forced himself so tightly into the tree that he could not release himself. The three other dogs would not desert him in his trouble, but had remained by him for six days. They had made efforts to release Rix by breaking the tree, but to no purpose. They had barked to call for help, but the neighbors who heard them paid no attention. With the aid of a fence rail John Miller soon released Rix from his perilous condition. The coons were dead. Rix would certainly have died had the other dogs deserted him.—Youth's Companion.

Plaid in High Favor.

The Parisian fancy for gay plaids has reached America, and plaid silk blouses are becoming quite the fashion. Upon those they suit they are very becoming. They are worn with dark or black silk or lace skirts, and many add a black sash tied in front in a rosette bow. A pretty Victoria plaid has a cream-white ground with multi-colored checks and lines upon it. This plaid, formed into a French blouse, was worn with a skirt of navy blue Châta silt and a black velvet sash six inches wide lined with the tartan and finished on the ends with long tassels. At the seaside and in the country these gay blouses are very successfully worn with Holland skirts and open coats, but in any case the black sash is not to be forgotten, as this lends a picturesque as well as a becoming finish to the whole attire.—N. Y. Post.

The Moon a Dead Planet.

Astronomers hold that the moon is a dried-up world. First it became a sandy waste, then its central fire cooled and its seas, penetrating through interior crevices and caverns, came in contact with the flying fires and produced vast steambursts, volcanic and earthquake convulsions. Then the waters extinguished the fires and sunk to the interior caverns. Now there is no surface water on the moon, no rivers, no lakes, no sea, no rain. If there were ever any people, as they are all extinct. It is a dead, dry planet.

That's the Astronomer's View.

That's the astronomer's view of the earth is coming to.—New Orleans Picayune.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Col. R. T. Auchmuty, the founder of the New York trade schools, has gathered statistics to show that out of \$2,000,000 paid annually for mechanics in the building trades of New York City less than \$6,000,000 goes to men born in this country.

—Twenty million of acres of land in the state of Washington are covered with a growth of wood which will cut an average of 25,000 feet of mercantile lumber per acre. Much of it in the vicinity of Port Crescent will cut an average of 100,000 feet and more to the acre, while single trees are common that will cut 3,000 feet.

—Eighty-one vessels arrived at Baltimore from foreign ports during July—forty-nine steamers and thirty-two sailing vessels. Sixty-one cleared for foreign ports, of which forty-nine were steamers and twelve sailing vessels. The custom-house receipts were: From duties, \$460,006.87; miscellaneous, \$17,744.33; total, \$477,751.20.—Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

—The extent of the influence a lake may exercise upon climate is illustrated by the statement of M. Forel that the quantity of heat accumulated in Lake Lemman during the summer is equivalent to that which would be given out by the burning of 51,000,000 tons of coal. A railroad train carrying this coal would be 18,000 kilometers long, or nearly the length of the earth's meridian from pole to pole.—Indianapolis News.

—A dispatch from Cincinnati says that a party of capitalists from that city, Philadelphia and New York has secured possession of a tract of land along the St. Johns and Indian rivers, eighty-three miles long and from three to six miles wide. The land is to be drained at an expense of \$1,000,000, and devoted to the cultivation of sugar, enough of which can be grown on the strip to supply all of the United States.

—According to Science the snail is very prolific. Assuming that the reproductive season extends from March to September, and assuming further that the snail lives but two years, we have the following estimate of the total number of the offspring of a single pair: At the close of first season, 1,000; 950 pairs at close of second season, 1,805,000; original pair at close of second season, 1,805,000. Total number of offspring in two years, 1,805,000.

—Since 1880 the government has issued an annual report of strikes. Between 1796 and 1880 according to the report, 1,491 important strikes occurred, besides many times that number of smaller ones. From January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1891, there were 3,902 strikes, involving 1,323,203 men and 23,804 business firms. In the last-named year were 1,900 strikes that caused a wage loss of \$2,558,191 to the men and \$3,000,000 to the employers.

—The kaleidoscope is of wonderful assistance in geometrical drawing. The portion of the geometrical designs employed in art and architecture are copied by the artist from the figures produced by the kaleidoscope. The instruments employed are somewhat larger than the toys sold in the shops, and some of them are fastened upon stands in such a way as will enable the draughtsman to retain his instrument in the same position for a considerable length of time, and thus give him an opportunity to make copies of the figures produced.

—M. du Haubray following the method of Prof. Garnier's studies of the Simian language has carried his phonograph into the hen coop. He places it in one henhouse where the "family" are at home, and when the receiver has been cocked into for half an hour it is taken away, and made to repeat all the gossip in a neighboring hen coop. The results of the experiments are said to be marvellous. Academi des Sciences is awaiting a lecture on the subject with the greatest interest.

—Scientists have measured the thickness of the envelope of soapy water inclosing the air of the bubble when it becomes so thin as to produce rainbow tints. At the appearance of the shade of violet it was one-fourth the thickness of the length of an ordinary violet wave of light—60,000 of an inch—thus making the thickness equal to 1-24,000 of an inch. As the bubble continued to expand a black patch formed adjacent to the pipe

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For Surveyor—D. GRAHAM.
For Coroner—JACOB JEWELL.

A LITTLE TIN PLATE.

ALL TAMMANY AND THE DEMOCRACY TRY TO SUPPRESS IT.

Effort to Exclude Tin Plate Education from the New York Schools—Blue Coated Policemen Prevent the Distribution of Campaign Souvenirs to Children.

One of the curiosities of the campaign is a little tin plate souvenir and an attempt of some big Tammany policemen of New York city to suppress it. It all came about in this way: There had been so much doubt expressed by Democrats and English tin plate manufacturers as to whether there really was tin being made in this country that somebody who was interested in proving it devised a pretty little campaign souvenir, which could be used as a badge. The Democrats have insisted that the McKinley bill, which put a high tariff on tin for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of tin in the United States, was a great injustice, because, as they urged, tin plate could not be made in the United States. But the manufacturers and workmen of this country showed them that there is nothing done abroad that Americans cannot do as well. So millions of dollars have been expended in building some forty or fifty big tin plate works, and thousands of men have been employed in making bright American tin, which the experts say is better than foreign made tin. To prove to the people that there was really plenty of nice American tin being made in the United States, a pretty little tin plate, just the size of the accompanying picture was made, bearing the following:



This was too much for Tammany. To see beautiful little souvenirs of this kind, bearing good protection sentiments, going into the families of Democratic New York would not do. So a consultation was held in the secret chambers of Tammany, and blue coated policemen were detailed to stand guard at the schools and prevent the distribution of the plate. Of course they carried out their orders, and when the eager children next day looked anxiously for the distributors they found them not. They had been informed that they would be arrested if they continued their distribution. But it will not stop here. Under republican administration of the United States government the mails are open to all who want to use them, whether Democrat or Republican, black or white, old or young, of American or foreign birth.

TIMELY TEXTS.

THE CAMPAIGN TEXT BOOK AND WHAT IT TALKS ABOUT.

Information Which Will Interest Everybody—Wonderful Growth of Property Under the Present Administration. Better Homes, Clothing and Wages. (Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Republican and Democratic campaign text books have made their appearance. These books are prepared for the use of the speakers and writers, and bristle with facts and arguments and statements as to what the two parties have done and have not done; what their proposed policies would do and what they would not do, and what the voter will accomplish for himself and his country by supporting them.

The Democratic text book devotes its attention largely to an attack upon the protective tariff and a defense of Democratic free trade principles. An elaborate attempt is also made to defend President Cleveland's vetoes of the pension bills, though it is forced to admit that his vetoes of pension bills were twenty-five times as many as all the other presidents put together. Aside from the tariff and a defense of Mr. Cleveland the Democratic text book has little of interest, for the party has already run short of "issues" through the general dissatisfaction with the state bank scheme and the discovery that the force bill is really a reproduction of the methods which Mr. Cleveland himself called into use while president to try to re-elect himself.

The Republican campaign book, however, contains a large number of interesting statements. Prepared as it is with great care and absolute accuracy, these statements are the more interesting. Mr. T. H. McKee, of 32 West Thirtieth street, has charge of its distribution, and although it is a book of nearly 300 pages mails it at sixteen cents per copy. Among these statements are shown the following interesting facts:

That the force bill, so called, is merely an extension to all parts of the country of the present federal election laws, which President Cleveland used while in office to try to re-elect himself. That under the new tariff our commerce with foreign nations greatly increased the exports, amounting to \$1,030,000,000, against \$742,000,000 in the last year under the old tariff, and the imports to \$827,000,000 in 1892, against \$745,000,000 in 1890. That although cotton ties were put at so high a rate of duty under the McKinley law that their introduction was absolutely prohibited they are now sold from domestic manufacture at a lower price than ever before.

That the wool growers of the country have greatly prospered under the McKinley tariff, increasing their flocks 1,500,000 in the last year.

That more than forty tin plate works have been established, employing large numbers of people and manufacturing tin below those prices paid for foreign tin under the old tariff.

That under reciprocity our trade with Central and South America has enormously increased, in some articles the increase being more than 100 per cent.

That the present administration has reduced the annual interest charge on the public debt nearly \$12,000,000, a saving to the people of about \$1,000,000 per month.

That under the present administration the amount of money in circulation has been increased nearly \$200,000,000.

That while the Cleveland administration went out of office leaving \$30,593 homestead and other land entries unacted upon the present administration has acted upon all these and upon hundreds of thousands which have since been presented.

That the Democratic house of representatives in the late congress appropriated \$45,000,000 more than did the billion dollar congress in its first session.

That the house committee on war claims reported at last session \$70,000,000 worth of mostly old claims from southern states, recommending their payment from the treasury, and has some \$600,000,000 worth more waiting for action.

That the annual addition to the wealth of the United States under protection is greater than the annual addition to the wealth of Great Britain, Germany and France combined.

That nearly every important pension bill that has been passed by congress since the war has been the work of the Republican party. Of the total votes upon the important pension bills 501 Democrats voted for the bills and 992 against them, while 1,391 Republicans voted for them and only two against them.

That southern Democratic newspapers say openly that they honor Cleveland all the more because he refused to go into the war, but sent a substitute, and because he vetoed hundreds of pension bills.

That Cleveland, while governor of New York, showed himself the opponent of labor by vetoing the mechanic lien law bill, the tenement house cigar bill, the five cent fare bill on elevated railroads, the bill making ten hours a legal day's work for street car companies, the bill abolishing convict labor in the prisons and the child labor bill.

That wages in this protected country are more than double those paid in free trade England.

Also thousands of other interesting facts.

The People's party candidate for the presidency has abandoned his speech-making campaign in the south because of public insults he and his wife received. Such things never happen in Republican communities.

For a whole century American encouragement of the mechanical arts and manufactures has generally prevailed, and the greater part of the surplus capital of the country has been absorbed in fixed investments in consequence of protection. The Democratic party proposes that this policy shall suddenly be reversed.

The shipyards of the country are building twenty-seven splendid modern war vessels, nearly every one of which was begun under President Harrison's administration and authorized by Republican votes in congress.

The tin plate duties have not raised the price of canned goods. There has been on the whole a tendency toward lower prices, and it will be accelerated when the new American industry is firmly established.

The People's party indorses every feature of the Democratic platform. It is simply a tail to the Democratic kite. A vote for it is a vote to put Democrats in control of every branch of the government.

THE G. A. R. ENTERTAINMENT.

Why No Government Funds Were Used for That Event.

There has been a good deal of discussion as to what action congress took in the matter of appropriating money to aid in the entertainment of the Grand Army at Washington, and whether the question of politics had anything to do with it. The facts are found on investigation to be as follows:

The house appropriation committee made no appropriation for or recognition of the event in framing the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Nor did the house itself do so. After the bill had been passed in the house President Harrison, seeing that no action had been taken on that subject, sent a message to congress calling attention to the subject and suggesting the desirability and propriety of reasonable aid for a proper entertainment of the men who saved the nation.

The senate appropriations committee, acting upon the president's suggestion, reported an amendment giving \$100,000 for this purpose. Senator Cockrell immediately moved that the amount be paid exclusively from the revenues of the District of Columbia. This was voted down, the motion, however, receiving 11 votes, of which 16 were cast by Democrats and Farmers' Alliance members, nearly all of them from the south. When the bill went into conference, however, the house conferees insisted upon placing the Cockrell amendment upon the bill and on also cutting down the appropriation to \$75,000. This was combated by the senate conferees, and the bill was hung up in conference for weeks.

The house conferees, with the weight of the three-quarters Democratic house behind them, were able to carry through their proposition, and the senate conferees were obliged to yield and permit the entire burden to be placed on the district. The Republicans in both houses spoke and voted almost solidly against the proposition to place the entire burden on the district, saying frankly that the people of the nation would not only willingly bear a share of the expenses, but esteem it a favor to be permitted to do so. The only result of their efforts, however, was to get the total appropriation finally fixed at \$90,000 instead of \$75,000, as urged by the house conferees.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Land Office at Wausau, Wis. Oct. 13th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on November 21, 1892, viz:

Nicholas Gerhard, U. S. No. 6,249 for the N 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 and Lot 1, Sec. 16, T. 37 N. R. 5 E. 1st.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

L. Olson, Otto Olson, H. G. Rode, of Rhinelander, and Stephen Kerslake, of Merrill, Wis. E. D. SANDERS, Register.

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY. Ahner Conra and James M. Conro, Plaintiffs, vs. The Blue Valley Lumber Co., Defs.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within 20 days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of said service and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

MILLER & METZGER, Pls. Attys. P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis. Oct. 15—74

F. L. HINMAN, Physician & Surgeon. Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store. Night calls from residence N. W. Corner Court and House Square.

Rhineland, Wisconsin.

F. A. HILDEBRAND, FURNITURE. DEALER IN

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited. An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

W. D. HARRIGAN. DEALER IN

Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand, Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick.

Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood etc. Orders by mail promptly attended. Office in Harrigan's Block.

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PHOTOGRAPHER. ray on India Ink, Oil, Water Colors and Paste Portraits A Specialty.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE NEW

DRUG STORE

—Will Open About—

OCTOBER 1ST

—With a Complete Line of—

Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Christmas Novelties, Etc.

J. Y. POTTER DRUG COMP'Y.

In Sweet's new Block, 3 doors west First National Bank

The Price Tells. The Quality Sells.

J. B. SCHELL, Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

THE GIANT SLEIGH MFG CO. Manufacturers of

Wagons and Sleighs.

General Blacksmithing

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

We Also Have an Expert Horseshoer.

E. G. SQUIER

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Etc.,

Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Fausts' Block. Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Rhineland Hospital.

A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION.

For \$6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury. During the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on his hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time.

McINDOE & DANIELS, Resident Surgeon.

RHINELANDER WISCONSIN.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

NEW NORTH

THE NEW NORTH.

Published Thursday of each week by
The Rhinelander Printing Company.
GEO. W. BISHOP. WM. C. OGDEN.

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on application.
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Address all communications to
THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.,
Rhinelander, Wis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Treasurer.....G. H. Clark
County Clerk.....J. P. Brennan
District Attorney.....L. Merkle
County Judge.....A. W. Shelton
Register of Deeds.....J. W. McCormick
Clerk of Court.....D. S. Johnson
Sup't. of Schools.....Lige Sturdevant
Surveyor.....A. D. Prudeaux
Municipal Judge.....Paul Browne
Coroner.....J. Jewell

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.
SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Son
Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30
 Sabbath school immediately after morning ser-
vice.

Catholic Church.
SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at
10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at
8:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at
8 P. M. RAY, FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Ser-
vice at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:00 P. M.
 Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M., after morning ser-
vice. Rev. D. C. SAYERS, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.
SERVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school.
Rev. J. DeJong, Pastor.

Baptist Church Calendar.
SUNDAY.
Public Service and Sermon.....11:00 A. M.
Sunday School.....12:00 P. M.
Song and Praise Service.....2:45 P. M.
Public Service and Sermon.....7:30 P. M.
TUESDAY.
Young People's Meeting.....7:30 P. M.
THURSDAY.
General prayer meeting.....7:30 P. M.
All are invited. All are welcome.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 32. Regular
meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesday evenings of each
month at hall in Brown's block.
E. B. CROSBY, Com. L. J. HILLISER, Adjt.

I. O. O. F.
ONIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at
hall every Monday evening.
R. P. MORRILL, Sec. F. A. HILDEBRAND, N. G.

D. D. FELLOWS' CAMP.
RELIGIOUS ENCAMPMENT, No. 18. Meets
2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.
E. L. DIMICK, chief patriarch. R. BOSTON, scribe

F. & A. M.
RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 342, meets first
and third Tuesdays in every month in the
postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. W. W. Fry, W. M.

K. O. P.
Flambeau Lodge No. 73. Holds regular meet-
ing Friday nights in open house block.
E. G. SUTHER, K. of R. S. J. R. SNYDER, C. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.

S. O. F.
W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 95, Wisconsin Division
S. of V., U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. hall
on the first and third Thursdays of each
month. Visiting Brothers always welcome.
W. W. Carr, Capt.

C. K. O. F. W.
Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last
Sunday of each month at 4 P. M., at Good
Temple hall.
Rev. N. J. J. Sec. J. N. KENNAM, Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLER & MCCORMICK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Collections promptly looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
own and county orders bought.

W. SHELTON
Attorney-at-Law,
Special attention paid to homestead
law and contests.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

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RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections & Specialty.

J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor
RHINELANDER, WIS.

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RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.
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S. MCINDOE, D. D. S.
Dental Parlors,
Work of Rhinelander Builders.

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Physician & Surgeon
Office in Brown's Block.
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FIRST NATIONAL
Bank of Rhinelander.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Protection for Funds.

Oneida House.
Thos. Crowley, Prop.
First-class Hotel in Every Respect,
Residence for Commercial Men. First-
class Room. Rates \$1.50 per day.

SPAFFORD & COLE

LOCAL TIME TABLES

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.
NORTH BOUND

No. 3—Limited.....4:18 A. M.
No. 15—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M.
No. 16—Accommodation.....3:00 P. M.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 16—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation.....10:45 A. M.
No. 4—Limited.....11:46 P. M.

H. O. HOWLAND, AGENT

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y.

TRAINS WEST

No. 2—Mail and express.....10:12 P. M.
No. 37—Passenger.....7:38 A. M. local
between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 21—Freight and Accommodation.....9:47 A. M.

TRAINS EAST

No. 36—Passenger.....6:27 P. M. local
between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 4—Mail and Express.....8:21 A. M.
No. 22—Freight and Accommodation.....5:45 P. M.
No. 5—Makes good connections for M. & N. Ry.
at Pennington.

Nos. 3 and 4 daily. Other trains daily except
Sunday. Nos. 3 and 87 make close connection
at Bradley for Tomahawk. Nos. 36 and 87 make
close connection at Cameron Junction to and
from points on Omaha Ry. No. 21 makes good
connections for points on C. M. & St. P. Ry. via
Hemlock Junction.

SOME PERSONALITIES.

Mike Doyle was down from Minocqua Tuesday.

W. W. O'Keefe, of Ashland, was in town over Sunday.

Arthur Taylor is at Marinette on a business trip this week.

W. L. Beers left for Milwaukee Tuesday on a business trip.

Miss Ada Bishop, of Whitewater, is visiting relatives in the city.

Tim Connors was in the city last Friday on his way up to the camp.

E. D. Brown and son Walter are up from Stevens Point on a visit to relatives.

L. Baebenth has been in the city this week looking after his piano business.

John Ferdon and Lige Sturdevant spent Sunday visiting friends at Hazelhurst.

Cy C. Yawkey was over from Hazelhurst Tuesday attending the county board meeting.

D. L. Plummer, of Wausau, was a guest of his relatives, the Brown Bros., here last week.

F. W. McIntyre came over from Eagle River Tuesday to attend the county board meeting.

W. E. Brown and wife go to Chicago to-night to attend the Columbian Day celebration.

Chet Gardiner was in from his camp at Cavour over Sunday. He has his family out there with him.

Ed. Simmer was at Ashland Monday arranging for a delegation to attend the Union exercises here Friday.

Geo. P. Miller and Messrs. Brittenham and Hixon, of the Miller Lumber Co., Madison, were in town last week.

Will Hardell has taken a position as travelling agent for Armour & Co. His territory will be the Soo road between Minneapolis and here.

General passenger agent Ryder and freight agent Wellington, of the Lake Shore, spent the week at Ted Tripp's resort fishing. They had fine luck and a fine time.

Joe Kather's family arrived from Merrill Tuesday. Their new home, near the court house is ready for occupancy, but Joe says it is only a temporary one. In the spring he will put up a fine house there.

Small lot household goods for sale.
G. B. STEVENS, Oneida Ave.

Wanted men and boys—To work in yard and box factory. Steady work. For further particulars, address Yawkey & Lee Lumber Co., Hazelhurst, Wis. 2w

Wanted.
One or two million feet of logs to saw this fall on a band mill.
D. B. STEVENS & SON.

Lots for Sale
Cheap and on long time.
D. B. STEVENS & SON.

Strayed.
Nine head of work oxen all marked on both horns, L. A. & Co. Any person giving us information of their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.
LANGLEY, ALDERSEN & Co.,
Woodboro, Wis.

For Sale.
An undivided one-quarter of the S. E. S. E. of Section 2, Town 39, Range 6 E. This forty lies between Woodruff and Minocqua, adjoining the Village of Woodruff and on the road between them. It is worth \$2,000. Price \$300.
3w A. TOUSSAINT.

Horse Owners, Attention.
We have recently opened a new harness shop in Rhinelander, in the Cover block on Stevens street, and invite a call from anyone wishing goods in our line. We have a full stock and good assortment of harness, robes, nets, trimmings, whips, and all goods in our line. A first-class repair shop is run in connection with our store where all work will be promptly and satisfactorily done. Give us a call. W. L. FOSBERG & Co.

Before Starting on a Journey
a person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickest and best service. If you contemplate a trip to or from Milwaukee, Chicago and points East and South and Ashland, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and points North and West, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central Lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's latest Drawing Room Sleepers, elegant Day Coaches and Dining Cars of latest design, convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance.

For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to
J. N. ROBINSON, D. P. A.,
Milwaukee, Wis.
or to JAS. C. POON,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agt.,
Chicago, Ill.

We pay the freight to any point within 150 miles of Milwaukee.

The Finest Stock of

COOK STOVES HEATING

In Rhinelander at the Hardware Store of

M. H. GREENLEY.

We Want An Agent

In every town reached by the New North, more especially in Rhinelander. Any man or woman who can give all or a part of their time to selling our goods will find it to their interest to write at once to the
GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
Oshkosh, Wis.



My Dear when I send you up town to buy groceries I want you to go where I tell you. The 40c tea you get at Jewell's is as good as this you paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge dairy butter in ten pound firkins.

Butter is down and quality is better.

Call and see me if in need of any.

Have you ever used Duluth "Imperial" flour? Guaranteed to give satisfaction where all others fail.

Try it. Car just in.
W. S. JEWELL.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.

AMERICA'S

Greatest Furnishers

317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, Grand Ave., Milwaukee

CHAMBER SUITS.

3 pieces—18x24 mirror, splashier back washstand, three drawers, one compartment, square dresser.....\$14.00

3 pieces—18x24 beveled mirror, XIV Century finish.....\$15.50

3 pieces—20x24, splashier back washstand, 2 drawers and one double door compartment.....\$15.50

3 pieces—22x28 mirror, square dresser, splashier back washstand, two drawers and one double door compartment, nicely finished.....\$16.50

3 pieces—18x32 mirror splashier back washstand, 3 drawers, one compartment, cheval dresser.....\$17.50

3 pieces—20x24 beveled mirror, antique finish, splashier back washstand three drawers one compartment. Nicely carved.....\$18.00

3 pieces—Antique or XVI Century finish, 18x24 bevel plate mirror, splashier back comode, two drawers, double door compartment.....\$20.00

3 pieces—Ash, Antique finish, 24x30 beveled mirror, nicely carved, splashier back comode, three drawers and one compartment.....\$21.00

3 pieces—Solid Oak, 24x30 bevel plate mirror, nicely carved, splashier back comode, three drawers and one compartment. Real value \$30.00.....\$23.50

3 pieces—Solid Oak Antique finish, 24x30 bevel plate mirror, handsome carvings, splashier back comode, three drawers, one compartment. Nicely finished. Challenge price.....\$25.00

3 pieces—Solid Oak, antique finish, cheval dresser, 18x40 bevel plate mirror.....\$33.50

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of

Lumbermen's Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.



Harrigan Bros. & Co. have secured the exclusive sale of this noted Flour where it can be had at prices no greater than those charged for inferior grades. The highest awards have been given Gold Medal Flour manufactured by the Washburn-Crosby Co. Sold by Harrigan Bros. & Co., W. S. Jewell, Martin & Co., T. Solberg, Holmes & Hensen, Rhinelander, Wis.



THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,

CRANE, FENELON & CO.,

—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

BLOAKS & FURS!

We are showing a very handsome and attractive line of the above named goods. Our stock is large and composed some of the best makes to be had. Good serviceable stylish garments at MODERATE PRICES.

Dress Goods!

In this Department we have the latest novelties of the season. If you want a Dress it will pay you to see our stock before purchasing

FOOTWEAR

We are second to none in this line of goods and can save you money besides giving you goods that will fit and wear.

Clothing & Furnishing GOODS.

We are making very low price on these goods. New stock of Overcoats, you should call and them.

CHAS. E. CRUSOE & CO.,
Great Bargain Dry Goods and Clothing House

YARNS ABOUT A CROW.

It was an astonishing story, if you can believe the yarn.

We used to have a tame crow named Rebel that could talk better than any parrot I ever saw," said a Lopez mountain man. "One year, whenever mother was going to have a quilting bee, she sent Rebel around the neighborhood to invite all the women to come to it, and the crow soon got so that he liked to go on errands of that kind. He never made any mistakes, and he would sail from house to house and shout in the window or door: 'Mam's going to have a quilting bee this afternoon!' and the housewives all knew the crow so well that that was all the invitation they needed. If Rebel found the windows and doors closed at any of the farm houses he would tip on the window with his bill till some one opened it, and then he would give out the message and fly off to the next house.

"In the fall, after mother had given several quilting bees, all the women for a mile around came to our house one afternoon. Mother wasn't expecting anybody, and when she began to ask why so many of them had called at the same time they all said that the crow had invited them that morning. Rebel hadn't been told to do anything of the kind, and of course mother had made no preparations for a quilting bee. The women laughed over the way the crow had fooled them, and when mother called Rebel in and took him to task for lying he yelled: 'Set 'em to work, Mam; it's a good day for a bee!' and mother got things ready in a hurry and had a quilting affair all. From then on the crow was a liar on the subject of quilting bees. He sailed through the neighborhood twice a week with his quilting-bee invitations, but all the women got so that they wouldn't believe him; and when Rebel found that no one came to the house he stopped going around.

"Father had a tame bear named Lige that he kept chained in the back yard. The bear was so fond of fried cakes that he would gobble down a peck of them at a meal if he could get them. The crow found that out, and every time he saw mother getting ready to fry a batch of cakes he would saunter out and say to the bear: 'Lige, mam's frying a batch of cakes. Mebbe you want me to fetch you one!' and the bear would hop up and down, lick his chops, yawn at his chain, and beg the crow to bring him a cookie. 'All right, Lige,' Rebel would say to the bear, and flying into the house, he would stick his bill into a fried cake when mother wasn't looking, sail out with it and give it to the bear. In his haste to get a cake one day the bear hurt the crow a little accidentally. Rebel went limping toward the house, but he soon turned and sang out: 'That's the last fried cake you'll get from me, Lige.' When mother fried the next batch the crow sat by the one and laid it on the ground, where the bear could almost reach it at the end of his chain, but not quite. Lige tugged and strained to get his paw on the cake, and Rebel sat off and yelled: 'Don't you wish you could? Don't you wish you could? more than a dozen times. Finally the bear changed ends, as though a sudden thought had struck him, and, reaching for the cake with his hind foot, he pulled it toward him, and then wheeled and gobbled it. 'That beats me, Lige,' the crow sang out, and when he got another chance to steal a fried cake he put it where the bear could reach it without straining for it.

There was a cross bull on the place that was always trying to hook the cows, and after a while Rebel got even with him by sticking burdock and chestnut burrs on his back and jumping on them to make them prick the hide. The irritation made the bull bellow and throw his head around, and Rebel would alight on a tree or fence stake and mock him till the bull would center to another part of the field. Then the crow would chase him with another bunch of burrs, and sometimes he kept the bull dancing around for an hour at a stretch, trying to shake the burrs out of his hair. We had to drive the cattle to pasture through a lane, on one side of which there was a hedge-row. The bull was generally at the head of the herd, and the crow flew along near him. One summer Rebel discovered a hornet's nest in the hedge-row, and just as the bull came along he jumped on the nest, gave a squawk and flew to the top of a maple tree. The hornets shot out at the bull, the bull went tearing and bellowing through the lane, and Rebel flapped his wings on the tree and chuckled at him. When the bull reached the pasture the crow alighted on his back and shouted: 'Look out for hornets!' and the bull reared around the lot as though another nest of hornets had been turned loose on him. The crow continued to stir up the hornets while the cattle were going to and from the pasture till the bull and all the cows got so that they would run past the nest like wild cattle.

"Rebel got in the habit one summer of looking after the sitting hens. If he found that they had eggs under them he would let them alone, but if he found a hen trying to sit without any eggs he would jump on her back and yell: 'Get off the nest! till he broke her of sitting. One of the hens got killed a day or so after she had hatched out a brood of chickens, and the crow took charge of the motherless chicks, clucked and scratched for them, hovered them like a hen, and looked after them till they were big enough to take care of themselves.

"Toward the latter end of his life the crow developed into the meanest kind of a petty thief. The wife of a neighboring farmer did her washing in the shade of the house when the weather was hot, and one Monday morning Rebel stole her bluing bag and carried it to the woods. In a little while he flew back, perched himself on a tree, and sang out to the woman: 'Het you can't find the bag!' and a lot of her stuff that vexed the woman till she was angry enough to wring the crow's neck. The next Monday Rebel stole another bluing bag from her and sailed away over the hill, and when he returned he teased her again by yelling: 'Gass where it is!' The mischievous bird stole two

more of the angry woman's bluing bags, and on the fifth Monday, when Rebel alighted on the bench and started to seize her bluing bag in his bill, she rushed from an outhouse and doused the crow with a pail of boiling water. Rebel tumbled from the bench, and the enraged woman wrung his neck, felled his featherless carcass up to our house, and told us why she had killed him."—N. Y. Sun.

COULDN'T EAT BANANAS.

Dreadful disabilities imposed on Hawaiian women.

Reverence for royalty was one of the most marked characteristics of the ancient religion of the Hawaiians. It was formerly a crime punishable with death to pass through the king's shadow or sit higher than his head. His person was sacred and protected by a strict system of taboo. In the royal palace the taboo stick with which the king announced his communications is exhibited. It is a wand with a carved stone cap. If this stick was lowered on the approach of a courtier he was compelled to withdraw immediately and was recognized as being in disgrace. The king's will was absolute, but the subjects of the Hawaiian monarchs seem to have been of a kindly disposition and to have made an improper use of their extreme power. It was due to one of them that the taboo system was abolished. The system bore with grievous weight upon the women. They were forbidden the use of some of the most common articles of diet, such as bananas and certain kinds of fish, on pain of death. It was taboo for a woman to enter the eating house of the men or one of the "haleaus" or temples. Before the arrival of the first missionaries the reigning king, out of consideration for some of his women, declared the taboo abolished.

The work of converting the natives to Christianity was greatly assisted by this voluntary renunciation of the old heathen system. The power of the priests was broken by it, though their influence was still strong with the natives. The source of the awe in which they were held is easily understood, when one considers that they were formerly invested with the right of choosing the victims for the human sacrifices. Later they depended largely upon the "mana," or power of praying people to death, to retain their influence. No amount of argument can disabuse the native mind of a belief in this particular kind of enchantment. It is not the priests alone who practice it. It is believed that any one can compass the destruction of an enemy by a sufficient exercise of will power. In fact, so strong is the popular conviction on the subject, or so weak the vitality of the race, that it is sometimes sufficient merely to advise a man that some one has determined to pray him to death.

An instance is related by one of the early missionaries of a man who became thus convinced, and set the day and hour of his own death. Mr. Armstrong was residing that the man should not die. He accordingly prepared a sufficient amount of chloroform and kept him an unconscious until the fatal hour was past. His astonishment on being roused was boundless, but he held his life. —Overland Journal.

LION TAMING MADE EASY.

Eugenius Method Employed by a Certain German Performer.

A certain German tamer of wild beasts always entered the cage dressed in a "donk" Hungarian costume, with large top boots. The moment he appeared the lions fell back in terror and cowered down in a corner, whence they were with difficulty dislodged. It was evident that the very sight of him inspired them with terror. How was it done?

His plan has at least the merit of being original. He obtained a lay figure which he dressed up in the attractive costume he was in the habit of wearing. The very features were closely imitated, as were the proportions and build of the man. The disguise was so perfect that even human beings might have mistaken the make-up for the original.

The figure was introduced into the cage and made to stand upright, but after a while it was knocked over, when with a bound the lions rushed with open jaws on their prey. Suddenly they began to howl with pain, and withdrew to a corner with bleeding mouths and tongues. The manikin was covered all over with sharp iron spikes, concealed under the brilliant uniform. Twice the tamer tried this experiment; the lions did not move the second time. He then commenced his course of training, attired in a costume similar to that of the wooden figure, though he had never entered a cage before. —Yankee Blade.

First Builder of Locomotives in America. Locomotives were built for the first time in this country by Matthias W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia. It was in 1825 when the news reached America that steam engines were successfully used on the Liverpool & Manchester railroad. Mr. Baldwin, who was then in the iron-manufacturing business, saw the great importance of the new invention and predicted that it would work a revolution in business methods. He also realized that it would aid immediately in the development of this country, where the transportation facilities were very inadequate. The same year he constructed the model of a locomotive engine—the first seen in America—and exhibited it on a small railroad. Then he began the work of building locomotives in earnest. The first ones turned out of his shop were extremely crude compared to those made to-day, but they met all the demands made upon them at the time and proved satisfactory. Mr. Baldwin's manufactory was gradually increased until it became one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. Twenty-five years ago it employed more than 1,000 men and sent locomotives to all parts of the globe. Mr. Baldwin died September 7, 1886. —Chicago News.

A General Rule.

Gowit—Wunt, you broke, Broly! I thought you had a snug sum in the bank for a rainy day? Broly—So I had; but it rained on the bank.—Pack.

TOMBS OF DEAD PRESIDENTS.

Great Men Who Improved Their Own Character on the Office They Held.

I have to-day visited, as every American who travels this way should visit, the grave of Lincoln in the lovely Oak Ridge cemetery at Springfield; where also his wife and two of his sons, and his eldest grandson are buried. The monument above these graves is a heavy and imposing piece of work, durable and costly, but not specially beautiful or appropriate. No president of the United States has such a mausoleum, though the burial place of Washington, beside that magnificent Potomac river, and amidst the trees planted by himself at Mount Vernon, is more in keeping with his reserved and lofty nature.

Of the early presidents this is the burial story. Washington was buried at Mount Vernon, sixteen miles from the city of Washington. John Adams, beneath the portico of the Unitarian church in Quincy, Mass. In the church stands a memorial slab in his honor, but the body lies in a vault almost directly under the entrance. Thomas Jefferson was buried in the family cemetery at Monticello; James Madison in the family ground at Montpelier, Orange county, Va., and James Monroe in a cemetery between Second and Third streets, New York City, where he died at the house of his son-in-law. It would be well for Virginia to remove the remains of these two friends of Jefferson to his own lofty burial place near Charlottesville, and there erect a suitable monument for the first three democratic presidents. Near John Adams is buried his son, John Quincy, the second president of that name.

The first western president, and a typical western man, Andrew Jackson, the Tennessee planter, is buried on his own estate, the Hermitage, eleven miles from Nashville, a domed temple covering his grave. Martin Van Buren, his successor, lies in the Reformed Church cemetery of Kinderhook, N. Y., and William Henry Harrison, first interred at Washington, was removed to North Bend, O., where his vault was until recently much neglected. John Tyler was interred in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va., and no monument or stone has been erected over his grave. James K. Polk lies at the corner of Vine and Union streets in Nashville, Tenn., a costly monument under a canopy marking the spot which now, like Monroe's grave at New York, is in the midst of the city. It would be well to remove these remains to Jackson's Hermitage, which is now public property, for Polk was Jackson's disciple.

As we all know, the remains of Grant lie in a vault at Riverside Park, New York, near the Hudson; those of Garfield in Lake View cemetery at Cleveland; places appropriate and commanding—and over both suitable monuments have been or will be placed. The less conspicuous presidents attract less notice to their graves. Gen. Taylor was first interred at the Congressional cemetery at Washington and thence removed to Taylor cemetery, near Louisville, Ky., while Millard Fillmore was buried at the Forest Lawn cemetery in Buffalo, N. Y., and Franklin Pierce in Mount Cemetery at Concord, N. H. James Buchanan lies in Woodward Hill cemetery, Lancaster, Pa. Andrew Johnson was buried in a private inclosure at the top of a hill near Greenville, Tenn., where he lived before and after a national misfortune made him president.

In a country so vast as ours there can be no one or two or ten cemeteries for our great men; and it is well to have them buried in different localities, where the grave of each may become a place of pilgrimage to those who remember their merits and forget their faults. In the order of true greatness they will perhaps stand thus hereafter—if we may judge by so short an interval what the final verdict of time will be; Washington first and a long way the foremost, for reasons which all recognize; Lincoln next, as the second founder of the republic, and the emancipator of a servile race; Jefferson third, as the political southsayer of the eighteenth century, and the founder of a permanent party in this republic; Jackson fourth, as the rough embodiment of forces called into action by Jefferson; then Madison, the two Adamses, Grant, Cleveland, and the forcible men of the third and fourth rank; and finally the able, but inconsiderable men who have held the high position without adding much to its authority or their own reputation.

For good or for bad, the four presidents first named, and half a dozen of those who followed them, impressed their own character on the office they held and themselves derived additional glory from holding it. This was true even of Jefferson, whose administration ended feebly, of Madison, who began with misfortune but ended well, and of Jackson, with all his conspicuous faults. It was eminently true of Lincoln, who, in his short reign of four years—for it was as much a reign as that of any monarch—rose faster and more permanently to fame than any predecessor save Washington. The swift-moving events of civil war make his administration seem thrice as long as it was.

The memorials of Lincoln suspended in the room below his monument testify wondrously to the mark he had made on his age, in these four years of war and emancipation. Something of this was the effect of his great office; but much the most of it sprang from his own original and superior character—a character in its way as remarkable as that of Cromwell, but recognized as beneficent far earlier and more generally than Cromwell's. I noticed in Sicily the names and several of those in the Italian peninsula that one of the chief streets was often named for our Lincoln, and to-day I found a fragment of the old Roman wall of Servius Tullius inscribed with Latin in the mausoleum of Lincoln.

Seaside Joys.

He—Many engagements here this summer? She—Not so many new ones, but there are lots of renewals of last year.—Life.

ECHOES OF STATUARY HALL.

The Curious Properties of the Old Representatives' Chamber.

Statuary Hall was for many years occupied by the house of representatives previous to the completion of the great south wing of the capitol where the representatives now meet annually. It is a semi-circular room, is this old hall of representatives, and a very peculiar place. For some reason, which no one has been able to explain, it is an echo hall, possessed of remarkable acoustic properties. There are certain blocks upon the tiled floor which echo to other blocks, so that when a capitol guide familiar with these blocks is standing seventy-five feet from you he will address you in an ordinary tone of voice and the sound will come from the floor beneath your heel. Under the eagle there is an exit, and any one standing in the door back of those marble pillars can talk away across the hall to the opposite entrance and startle strangers as they enter the room. Some of the newspaper men have learned the location of these echo stones and take great delight in puzzling visiting friends or new men on Newspaper Row.

The natural telephone is one of the wonders of this wonderful hall. Away over in the corner you can stand and whisper, while your friends may be at a similar corner on the opposite side of the room and hear every syllable as plainly as though you were standing face to face. The sound goes upward, presumably, and comes down on the other side, but how it is connected no one knows. This is the most wonderful acoustic puzzle in America—a great deal more inexplicable than the well-known echo at the top of the dome.

It was not the intention of the architect to make an echo hall. It was to build a room in which speech-making would be easy and a reasonable. Instead, he built a beautiful hall in which all conversation was veritable jargon. How the gentlemen ever managed to make their speeches and continue their debates no one now can imagine. Yet Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and Hayne, of South Carolina, delivered some of their finest oratorical efforts beneath this roof.

There is one block—about the tenth one on the floor from the base of the column over which the eagle presides—which is called by the guide "the central block." That is because it does not carry its echo to any other block in the room, but brings back to whoever stands upon it his own voice. If you were to stand upon the central block and utter your name you would hear the voice ringing in your ears—your own voice—like the roaring of a thousand people shouting in unison and calling you. It seems that this block is the acoustic center of the hall, and every sound made upon it is reflected back from every cranny of the room. What a terrible place it would be for an orator to stand and listen to his own words as they came bounding back and reverberating with thunderous mockery. It is stated, however, by the "oldest inhabitant" that when the doors were carpeted the echoes were not so pronounced, but nevertheless, the members of the house complained constantly of the bad acoustic properties of the hall. —Rochester Post-Express.

PUNISHMENT OF POISONERS.

Crucified by the Ancient Romans and Boiled Alive by Our Forefathers.

In ancient Rome poisoning was punished by crucifixion, no matter what the rank of the criminal, although this penalty was usually reserved for slaves. A Roman of respectable station having been convicted of poisoning his ward was sentenced to be crucified, but protested against the punishment as unfit for a gentleman. The emperor thereupon ordered the cross to be painted white and otherwise made more presentable than those commonly used. Whether the convict expressed himself as better satisfied is not recorded.

In England, during the reign of Henry VIII., the public mind became greatly excited through several cases of poisoning, and parliament enacted a law making boiling to death the penalty. This law was on the statute books about sixteen years. It was made retroactive, so as to take in a case that chiefly prompted its enactment—that of Richard Koss, otherwise Coke, the Bishop of Rochester's cook, who poisoned seventeen persons, two of whom died. Coke was boiled at Rochester. The infliction was attended with peculiar cruelty, as Coke was put into a cauldron of cold water and gradually cooked to death.

A few years later, in March, 1542, a young woman named Margaret Davy was punished in a similar way on conviction of poisoning. The public were not satisfied as to her guilt, and, notwithstanding the comparatively slow travel of news in those days, the story of Margaret Davy's trial and punishment soon spread through the kingdom and aroused universal horror. Boiling to death remained on the statute books, however, as long as Henry reigned, perhaps because the monarch himself had a dread of being poisoned. Immediately after his death parliament repealed the law.

Among the Turks the usual method, both of trying and punishing a poisoner, is to make him drink his own concoction, if any can be found. Otherwise the accused is half strangled or beaten into a confession. A poisoner who survives the preliminary ordeals, but is convicted nevertheless, is tortured to death by being spread-eagled in the heat of the sun. It is said that up to a recent period the sultan's list of palace employees included a Turkish doctor, expert in poisons, whose duties were not confined to attending the sick and tasting the sultan's food. It has been known in Constantinople that the skill of the sultan's poison expert was called into service whenever his master wished to get rid of some one who had offended, but who had been guilty of no open violation of the sultan's wishes or decrees. The present sultan, Abdul Hamid, among other reforms, has dispensed with the court poisoner. —Pittsburgh Leader.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Bright violet is the Turkish mourning color.

—Keep the Blood Healthy.—"What should one do to appear well in society?"—"Take a good blood purifier."—Yankee Blade.

—When a man measures his neighbor he uses the best man he knows for the standard; when he measures himself he uses the worst.—Ram's Horn.

—"I read Schopenhauer in German."—"Why, I never knew you understood German?"—"I don't. But Schopenhauer is no harder to understand in the original than in English."—Harper's Bazar.

—A Chicago literary club recently debated the question: "Was the inventor of the barbed-wire fence a barbarian?" It is safe to say that everybody took sides, and nobody got on the fence.—St. Paul Globe.

—Making Progress.—Drawing teacher (despondently)—"That thing you have drawn looks more like a cow than it does like a horse." Fair pupil (brightly)—"Why, of course, Professor, it is a cow."—Tit-Bits.

—"Here's an article about a woman stage driver," said the tenor to the manager. "Did you ever see one?" "Yes," was the reply. "The average prima donna answers that description pretty closely."—Washington Star.

—The Latest Married One—"I never heard of such troubles as I have had with my servants. They are so stupid." The Experienced One—"Don't talk to me! The other day I sent Patrick out for egg plants; he came back with two beans!"—Scribner's Magazine.

—Misses—"What have you marked that 'T. M.' on all your pies for, Norah?" Norah—"Sure, mam, that's to tell the mince pies from th' apple pies. 'T. M.' on th' mince pies is 'tis mince' and 'T. M.' on th' apple pies is 'taunt mince'—so I kin tell em, mam, widout cuttin' em."—Boston Budget.

—The bugle horn was once called the buffalo horn, and it apparently derives its name from the bugle, or extinct auroch, the wild ox of Great Britain. In the Isle of Wight the bull's head on inn signs is often accompanied by the word bugle, and the French term for the lowing of cattle is still beugle.

—Something wonderful in the clock line has been constructed by a mechanic in Warsaw, Poland. It represents a railway station with a clock tower giving the time in four countries. Trains can enter or depart from the station every fifteen minutes. Station agents, telegraphers, ticket sellers, with lines of passengers, are seen in action, and the usual bustle and tumult of a station are heard and seen, bells ringing, whistles blowing, etc.

—Mrs. John Ogilvie Roobach, of Mystic, Conn., has a copy of the prayer book printed in the Mohawk language for the Rev. John Ogilvie, assistant minister of Trinity church, New York, in 1769. Only twenty copies were printed. Mrs. Roobach, it is said, has received an offer of \$4,000 for the book from the British Museum.

—The proposed building for a collective exhibit by merchant tailors at the world's fair, will probably be near the Fisheries building. As planned, it will be 55 feet square with a portico extending to the lagoon. The tailors of Chicago have raised \$10,000, and \$15,000 is expected from members of the trade outside.

—The famous handwriting expert, David N. Carvalho, asserts that "no man does or can write his signature twice exactly alike." He therefore advances the startling proposition that "when two signatures purporting to have been written by the same person are precisely alike it is safe to conclude that one of them is a forgery."

—The most ingenious of all inventions is that produced by a patient German. He has made a mechanical boy which will, by simply winding up, walk up hill and down dale regardless of the condition of the roads, and will push a load of passengers or freight. The figure is five feet in height and is dressed in a shirt and trousers, and can push a weight of 150 pounds at a speed of a fast walker. At present it makes rather too much noise, and in this heightens its resemblance to the human boy.

—An order has been issued from the Siamese military headquarters that the troops in one of the largest garrisons are to be employed every day in fly catching. Every man is expected to capture each day a match box full of blue bottle flies, and if he does not perform the duty he will be compelled, as a penalty, to row around the island where the troops are in camp. The order seems to be ridiculous, but the Siamese are taking it seriously. They say there is great need for cleaning out myriads of flies that are making life miserable at that particular encampment.

—A novelty in sewing machines has been introduced by an English inventor. The device, which can be adapted to almost any sewing machine at a small expense, enables the production of not only the ordinary "lock" and "chain" stitch, but, in addition, a third, called the "embroidery" stitch. The last named is both useful and ornamental, possessing the strength and reliability of the "lock" stitch, combined with the elasticity of the "chain" stitch. Work done by the aid of this mechanism, fitted to various types of machines, was shown at a recent exhibition in the gallery of the Society of Lady Artists, London, and attracted considerable attention.



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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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SNOWED IN.

Effect of the Severe Storm in the West—All Railroad Traffic Is Blocked—Loss of Life Reported—Cattle and Horses Perish.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 15.—For nearly two days the severest storm ever known on the Union Pacific railroad raged here and as far west as Ogden, Utah. In all directions telegraphic communication was cut off until late Thursday night, when this dispatch was sent through on a temporary wire. All railroads have been blocked, the cuts being filled with snow which in some places was piled up 18 feet. Rotary snow plows have been hard at work between Granite and Laramie, the snow being 5 feet deep on the level at the latter place. A half dozen west-bound trains have been tied up here, but left after the return of the snow plow.

At Granite canyon Conductor Roberts was blown off the platform of a car and hurled down a 150-foot embankment, the deep snow saving his life. Reports are being received of immense loss of cattle and horses in northern Colorado and in Wyoming. Thousands of dollars' worth of these animals are known to have perished, and it is estimated that almost a third of the cattle and horses on the ranges have been destroyed by the storm. An unknown dead man was found by the side of the railroad track near Greeley, Col. He had perished from the effects of the storm.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 15.—Word was received in this city by Rock Island trainmen of damage and loss of life along that road between Colorado Springs and the Kansas line. Near Falcon the track-walker was overcome by the storm and sought refuge in a culvert, where he was frozen to death. Near Matteson a flock of 300 sheep were found dead and on further investigation the dead body of the herder was discovered about 100 yards away. He had evidently endeavored to find a house, but had perished in the attempt. Engineer Leeman, who was running the show plow, was seriously injured by a piece of the plow breaking off and, crashing through the cab, striking him in the breast. It is reported that 300 head of cattle were frozen to death between this city and Linon.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 15.—The storm in Colorado has been the most terrible in its history, especially at this season of the year. At Palmer lake, on the divide, the snow is in places 30 feet deep, and rotary snow plows are necessary to bore holes through the drifts. Trains are at a standstill and the wires are all down. Accounts of fatal accidents are coming in slowly. Two weeks occurred at El Moro on the Union Pacific, the result of the blinding snow. In the first collision Conductor King had both arms broken and his skull fractured. A Rio Grande train was at the same place. F. H. Vaneer, a brakeman, could not see the train on account of the snow. He was ground under the engine and fatally injured. An Australian miner named Hotze stepped into a shaft covered with snow at Central City and fell 80 feet. He was instantly killed.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK.

Five Men Killed by a Collision of Freight Trains Near New London, Conn.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 15.—The Boston express freight, which left the city Friday morning at 5:40 o'clock, collided with the Brattleboro freight, bound south, about 1,000 feet south of the flag station at Harrison's Landing, on the New London & Northern railroad. The engines came together head and head. The first car of the south-bound train contained four race horses, bound for the races at Croton. Four of the five men in charge of the horses were killed outright and the other was so fearfully injured that he died a few minutes after reaching this city. None of the train hands suffered injury, other than that sustained in jumping from the trains. The train dispatcher at the road at Norwich is declared to be the person at fault and he has been placed under arrest.

DEVASTATION IN ALBERTA.

Prairie Fires Sweep Over Thousands of Acres—Great Loss.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 15.—The western half of Alberta, the ranching district of the northwest, has been devastated by prairie fires. Thousands of tons of hay and many buildings have been burned and it is feared that many cattle have perished. Ranchmen on the plains were compelled in numbers of instances to mount their horses and ride for their lives, such was the rapidity and fierceness with which the flames were swept over the country by the high winds. Unless ranchers can find new ranges they will scarcely be able to tide stock over the winter and the consequent loss will be enormous.

All the Shamokin Victims Recovered.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 15.—The number of men killed and injured by the explosion of gas at the Philadelphia and Reading Company's Sterling Run colliery at Shamokin is now known to be eleven. Of these five are dead and the remaining six so badly burned and mutilated that small hopes for their recovery exist. When the explosion occurred it was accompanied by a heavy all of coal, which entombed five of the miners. Early Friday morning the last body was reached and brought to the surface.

Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15.—The third delegated convention of the Non-Partisan National Women's Christian Temperance union is to be held in Cleveland, November 15 to 18, inclusive, and promises to be the most notable assemblage of Christian workers that has yet gathered under the non-partisan temperance banner.

Prof. Reeves Will Lead Gilmore's Band.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 15.—Prof. D. F. Reeves, conductor of the American admet band of Providence, R. I., has accepted the leadership of Gilmore's band and will take charge October 24.

TENNYSON AT REST.

His Remains Entombed in Westminster Abbey with Stately But Simple Ceremonies.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—With all the honors the church to which he belonged could pay, the remains of the greatest poet England has produced in latter days have been laid in their final resting place beneath the pavement of the historic Westminster Abbey. The funeral services will long be remembered.

Long before the hour set for the services to begin an immense crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the abbey. At 10 o'clock the doors of the abbey were swung open and the ticket holders were admitted. The congregation comprised men eminent in all the walks of life, statesmen, clergymen, authors, artists, members of the dramatic profession, men whose names are household words wherever the English tongue is known. Many of those who entered the building carried wreaths which were placed in the Jerusalem chamber with those already deposited there. The Jerusalem chamber contained a mass of most beautiful flowers, including 200 superb wreaths and crosses. Among the tokens was a beautiful device sent by Princess Louise, composed mostly of lilies and stephanotis. Among the most noticeable floral gifts was a wreath sent by Mrs. Gladstone on behalf of her husband and herself.

The queen sent a wreath composed of laurel leaves tied with a broad bow of white silk ribbon. A card was attached to the wreath on which, in the queen's own handwriting, were the words: "A mark of sincere regard and admiration from Victoria R. I." Her majesty also sent a metallic wreath of laurel, with the letters "V. R. I." in gilt worked into a monogram and bearing the words: "A tribute of affectionate regard and true admiration from the sovereign."

Promptly at 12 o'clock the procession was formed in the Jerusalem chamber. It was headed by two officials of the abbey. Then came the coffin borne on the shoulders of stalwart men, while the pall-bearers, Henry White, secretary of the American legation; Lord Salisbury, Very Rev. Henry Montagu Dutton, Sir James Paget, Lord Rosebery and Prof. Froude, marched on either side, their fingers just touching the union jack with which the coffin was covered. The chief mourners followed, headed by Lord Tennyson and Hallam Tennyson, Mrs. Hallam Tennyson, Mrs. Birrell, Lionel Tennyson's widow, and the grandchildren of the dead poet followed in the order named.

As the procession moved the deep-toned abbey bell began to toll, and as the mournful sound swept over the city, the coffin, followed by the mourners, was carried slowly around the cloisters, which were lined with boys from the Westminster school. When the procession reached the main door of the abbey it was received by the dean, Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, Canon Duckworth, Canon Farrar and other members of the clergy. As the cortege passed up the aisle, along which were ranged boys in uniform from the Gordon home, in which Lord Tennyson was always deeply interested, the solemn words: "I am the Resurrection and the Life" of the burial service were heard, and then the choir broke forth in the processional hymn. Upon reaching the chancel the coffin was placed on a rest just below the altar. This rest was covered with a beautifully embroidered cloth, and the words of the last verse of "Crossing the Bar" one of the last poems written by Lord Tennyson. Canon Duckworth opened the service for the dead, after which the choir chanted the Nineteenth Psalm: "The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork." Then the lesson of the day was read and the choir sang "Crossing the Bar," which had been set to music by John Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey. The effect was most beautiful, and many of those present were moved to tears by the words of this touching poem. Then the choir sang the latest poem written by Lord Tennyson: "The Silent Voices," the music of which was composed by Lady Tennyson. This poem consists of only ten lines, beginning: When the dumb hour, cloaked in black, Brings the dreams about my bed, Call me not so often back, Silent voices of the dead.

Lord Tennyson dedicated this poem to his wife only ten days ago.

After the singing was finished the coffin was re-lifted, and followed by the choir the procession moved to the poet's corner, where the pavement had been raised next the grave of Browning. The sides of the grave were lined with purple and white cloth. By the side of the grave the choral parts of the service were sung. The remainder of the service, the committal to the grave, the prayer and collect were said by the dean. Then the hymn, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," was sung and the benediction pronounced by Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and metropolitan. Following the benediction, the Dead March in Saul was played on the organ and its strains filled the abbey as the mourners slowly dispersed.

BIG FIRE AT SACRAMENTO.

A Hotel and Several Large Business Houses Burned.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 15.—Wednesday morning fire broke out at the Roma hotel and burned fiercely, under the impetus of a strong north-west wind. The fire took in all the property to the corner of J and Second streets on the north side and half way back on the other side. Baker & Hamilton's large storehouse, Guthrie's plumbing store and Sisson, Crocker & Wallace's office were all destroyed. The loss will exceed \$50,000.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Wisconsin Knights Templar.

At the annual session of the Knights Templar in Milwaukee officers were elected as follows: Grand commander, Warren H. Lewis, Beaver dam; grand commander, E. S. Elliott, Milwaukee; grand commander, George H. Hopper, Ashland; grand commander, E. C. Deane, Racine; grand commander, W. H. Fraser, Sheboygan; grand commander, W. H. Brazier, Milwaukee; grand commander, E. H. Saunders, Wausau; grand commander, F. L. W. Ladin, Milwaukee; grand commander, George H. Hopper, Ashland; grand commander, E. C. Deane, Racine; grand commander, W. H. Fraser, Sheboygan; grand commander, W. H. Brazier, Milwaukee; grand commander, E. H. Saunders, Wausau; grand commander, F. L. W. Ladin, Milwaukee; grand commander, George H. Hopper, Ashland; grand commander, E. C. Deane, Racine; grand commander, W. H. Fraser, Sheboygan; grand commander, W. H. Brazier, Milwaukee; grand commander, E. H. Saunders, Wausau; grand commander, F. L. W. Ladin, Milwaukee; grand commander, George H. 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A Good Fit Guaranteed in Every Case,
The Quality of Goods Guaranteed.

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Light and Heavy Harness,
And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

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Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be found in Rhineland. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhineland, Wis.

Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade. Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELAND, WIS.

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The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section which is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

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Rhineland, Wis.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhineland for sale, ranging in price from \$100 to \$500 each. Also many of the Finest Business Sites. Time given purchasers who intend building. Time given purchasers who intend buying. Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co, Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

... LOANS ...

I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

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I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurance at Equitable Rates.

- - ABSTRACT - -

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Davenport Street.

PAUL BROWNE.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Chairman Carter Makes a Few Remarks About It.

Chairman Carter and his colleagues of the Republican national committee were asked recently for an expression of views on Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance. He said:

It is rather difficult to figure out from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance precisely what he believes about anything. He starts out by saying that he is more than ever confirmed in the belief that all the things which he has heretofore believed are true and excellent. I suppose that nobody will doubt Mr. Cleveland's regard for his opinions. Still, in the present situation, the Republican party having declared plainly and explicitly in a tariff so devised to protect American industries while raising the revenue necessary to support the government, and the Democratic party having explicitly declared that such an arrangement of the tariff is unconstitutional, it would have been interesting to know whether Mr. Cleveland agreed with the Republican or Democratic theory.

It will be remembered that in 1884 Mr. Cleveland ran for the presidency and was elected on a platform which stated that the Democratic party simply desired to reform the tariff, and that in reforming it they did not intend to disturb existing industries. They said that they were aware of the fact that many industries depended on the protective tariff, and that all changes of existing law must take note of the interests of the labor and capital invested. This was one of those characteristic Democratic dodging planks which was intended to mean, and did mean, anything to anybody. Mr. Randall stumped New York saying that it meant protection; Mr. Hurd stumped Ohio saying that it meant free trade; Mr. Mills stumped Texas saying that it meant an income tax; Mr. Watterson stumped Kentucky saying that it was exactly in line with the views of the star-eyed goddess of reform.

But the Democratic convention of 1892, when this identical plank was presented to it by its platform committee, overwhelmingly threw it out, and by a vote of 546 to 342 the convention declared itself for free trade pure and simple. To have regard for any other purpose, it said, in devising a tariff, than the one purpose of raising revenue, was unconstitutional. In dealing with this plank Mr. Cleveland has twisted in evident distress. He means what the plank means, but does not dare to say so. Instead he says he believes what he always believed, and that everybody knows what he has always believed, and that that ought to be enough. Finally he says the people cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade, which means, if it means anything, that the people must have confidence in him and his party, because they do not really mean what they say and have not the courage of their convictions.

This is certainly a curious ground on which to appeal to intelligent people for their suffrages. The Democratic convention declared at Chicago in favor of the repeal for the 10 per cent. tax on state bank issues. This has excited the profound alarm of every believer in a stable currency the country over. Those of our people who lived before the war will remember the condition of congress and affairs when everybody was permitted to start a bank and print slips of paper called money to the extent of his inclination. Millions on millions of more or less worthless money floated around the country, nobody knowing precisely what the bills he had in his pocket would be received for at the bank, nor indeed whether they were genuine or counterfeit.

The Republican party is fighting in this campaign for protection to American industries and American labor. The Democratic party is fighting for free trade. Mr. Cleveland dodges the issue. The Republican party is fighting in this campaign for honest money, dollars of equal value and that value 100 cents on the dollar. The Democratic party is fighting for wildcat money, an unlimited issue of meaningless paper. On this issue Mr. Cleveland is silent.

THEN AND NOW.

Cost of Living Under Low Tariff of 1857 and Protective Tariff of 1892.

	1857-7.	1891-2.
Flour, per barrel.....	\$9 50	\$5 00
Cornmeal.....	3 50	2 50
Sugar, granulated, per pound.....	19	5 1/2
Beef, roast, per pound.....	17	15
Lamb, fore quarter, per pound.....	18	12
Starch, per pound.....	12	5
Lined oil, per gallon.....	1 10	42
Turnip, per yard.....	58	37
Cotton knit goods.....	58	41
Pearl buttons, per dozen.....	20	13 1/2
Linen, per yard.....	80	40
Calico, per yard.....	14	8
Gingham, per yard.....	15	9
Merrimac prints, per yard.....	8 00	4 50
French beaver, per yard.....	15	13
Shirtings, per yard.....	35	35
Flannel, per yard.....	70	35
Clothing, suits.....	15 00	10 00
Shoes.....	3 50	2 50
Carpets, per yard.....	1 50	66

The Idol's Game of Banks.



-New York Commercial Advertiser.

In free trade Belgium, women, girls and boys are worked in the coal mines. Why? Because the wages earned by a man are never more than about forty to fifty cents per day and are not sufficient to support a family, and the wife and children must work or starve. The average daily wages paid coal miners in this country are \$1.70. The Democrats want free trade. Do you want to work for the wages paid in Belgium or any other free trade country? The McKinley bill has advanced the wages of workmen in America, and the Democrats are pledged to repeal it.

The hand saw record received a slashing yesterday when 65,500 feet was sawed at the Clayton mill in ten hours. E. Washburne was the sawyer and takes the record from Frank Davis, who made it in the Oneida mill this summer.

Nothing but politics from now until Nov. 7th. Local news and every thing else will have to take a seat just behind items beginning "our popular candidate," etc., but perhaps its all for the best. County elections only come once in two years and its a poor sort of a paper that can't let people know that there is an election on, and that its party has got a lot of good capable men in the field.

Snow Drift flour is the finest quality of flour on the market, and Martin & Co. have the exclusive sale of it in Rhineland. They are able to offer it at the lowest market price.

The Lake Shore road has a fine chance for improvement in their sleeping car service through here. The accommodations are anything but sufficient, and almost every night there is someone from this place who has to set up all the way to Milwaukee. A telegram in the morning for a berth in the midnight train seems to be a useless expense as a number of recent cases have proven. If the Lake Shore road wants to run simply an Ashland sleeper they should so advertise it, and if they intend furnishing accommodations for people here and at other points on the line they should furnish them.

Everything desired in neckwear and gent's furnishings at Slimmer's clothing store.

You can get anything and everything you want in the harness line at the new store of W. L. Postick & Co.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.
County of Oneida.

In Municipal Court.

To N. H. ANDERSON:

You are hereby notified that a summons has been issued against you, and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of Pat Driscoll, amounting to twenty dollars; now unless you shall appear before Paul Browne Esq., Municipal Judge in and for said County, at his office in the Village of Rhineland, in said County, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 19th day of October, A. D. 1892. PAT. DRISCOLL, Plaintiff.

Oct 20-92-3w

Ripans Tabules cure hives.
Ripans Tabules: a standard remedy.
Ripans Tabules: best liver tonic.
Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules have come to stay.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
Ripans Tabules purify the blood.
Ripans Tabules move the bowels.

ED. ROGERS, Practical Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.

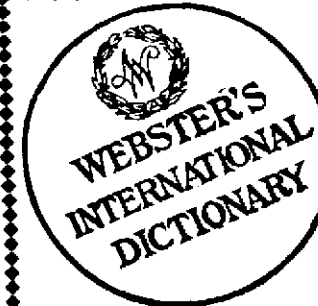
I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.

Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

DILLETT & WALKER, Attorneys-at-Law,

Office over First National Bank, Rhineland, Wis.

Going to Buy
A Dictionary?
GET THE BEST,
Webster's International.
A Choice Gift
A Grand Family Educator
A Library in Itself
The Standard Authority



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The International is a new book from cover to cover, fully abreast of the times, and is the successor of the authentic "Unabridged." Ten years were spent in revising, 100 editors employed and over \$300,000 expended before the first copy was printed. Do not buy reprints of obsolete and comparatively worthless editions. Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pages and full particulars. G. & C. MERRILL CO., Publishers, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

SLIMMER'S

NEW

Clothing House.

IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

With Gent's Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

MERCHANTS STATE BANK.

Capital, \$50,000.
Earned Surplus, \$10,000.

Interest paid on time deposits.

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE.

The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Careful drivers unished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.

W. D. JOSLIN & CO.

ONEIDA COUNTY LAND AND ABSTRACT CO

Complete Abstract of all Lands in Oneida County.

A General Land Business Transacted

Office in Court House.

RHINELAND, WISCONSIN

Wm. SHUMANN,

Proprietor of

Union Market.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of

SHUMANN'S

FAMOUS SAUSAGES.

The Best in the City. Try It.

Mason St., Rhineland.

INCORPORATED 1848.

ASSETS OVER \$8,000,000

The National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont.

INSURANCE IN FORCE, OVER \$55,000,000.

The Guaranteed Cash Values endorsed on all National Policies have made the company famed for its liberality and justice. It is the "Policy Holder's Company." Take no policy unless it has these cash values plainly written on its face.

Its Points of Excellence Are

Great financial strength. Low death rate. Low expense rate. Large dividends. We Sell the Safest Insurance in the World.

JAS. B. ESTEE, Manager,
Wisconsin Department,
9, Mack Block, Milwaukee.

JAS. M. HARRIGAN,
Special Agent,
Rhineland, Wis.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELAND, WIS.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET.

RHINELAND,